Mr. PAGE. Mr. President, I deem it a privilege to have this opportunity to add my humble tribute of esteem and affection to the memory of our honored colleague, Senator BRADY.

Although born in Pennsylvania and educated in Kansas, Senator BRADY was distinctively of that type of forceful, constructive business men who were developed by the environment peculiar to our Far West in the latter part of the last century.

In the last decade of the nineteenth century Idaho was conspicuously a mining State. The census of 1890 gives us this notable fact—that in this Commonwealth, whose entire taxable valuation was $31,000,000, there was produced in a single year more than half that value of lead, silver, and gold. To-day Idaho is a flourishing agricultural State; and it is perhaps in the impetus he gave to her growth along these lines that Senator BRADY made his most important contribution to her welfare. His natural instincts as a farmer, combined with his great and forceful ability as an irrigationist, gave him a broad and ambitious conception of what Idaho might become agriculturally.

Senator BRADY was a constructor, a builder—the very spirit of the practical. At the same time he had a vision, and in the vast development of his great irrigation projects his vision was realized. He indeed caused two blades of grass to grow where but one—nay, perhaps none—grew before.

Senator BRADY brought to the United States Senate the results of a ripe practical experience, coupled with an energy and enthusiasm rarely excelled in our public men.

I first knew Senator BRADY by close association when in 1913 he became a member of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. He promptly took up his work on that great committee with sagacity and diligence, and brought to bear upon its labors that practical mind and sound judgment which soon made him one of the leading figures in the consideration of matters connected with that very important committee. I early came to learn that whenever Senator BRADY expressed an opinion on the committee's deliberations a valuable contribution had been made.

My personal relations with Senator BRADY were always most pleasant. There was a very lovable side to his character, a cheerful courtesy and a kindness of heart which greatly endeared him to those who were permitted to enjoy a more intimate association with him.

One of the most beautiful of Washington's many beautiful homes was that of the late Senator Nixon. After Senator Nixon's death Senator BRADY purchased the Nixon estate and beautified and improved it until it was among the most attractive in Washington. Here Senator BRADY delighted to bring his friends to enjoy that cordial hospitality over which his charming wife presided so graciously.

His colleagues in the Senate have lost a wise counselor and colaborer and a genial friend. An excellent governor has passed on; and in Senator BRADY's death the Nation, as well as Idaho, has suffered an irreparable loss.

Mr. HOLLIS. Mr. President, because of the absence of the junior Senator from Idaho [Mr. NUGENT], on account of illness, I am quite willing to close the services by saying a few words of appreciation of our late colleague, Senator BRADY.

If, as we love to think, the United States excels the older civilization in point of strength and efficiency, it is because of the all-round character of her leading citizens. In the older countries men are prone to live their lives in the places where they were born, surrounded by the traditions and hampered by the prejudices of their native districts.

In the lives of the two Senators whom we have eulogized here to-day we can not fail to be struck by the change and variety that came into their lives. Senator GALLINGER was born in Canada and came to the United States and lived most of his life in New Hampshire. He began as a printer; he became a physician; then a public man and a distinguished Senator. Senator BRADY was born in Pennsylvania and moved westward with the Star of Empire. He taught school; he was a printer; he became a banker and a business man.

As long as the United States of America can produce men of this sort, men who are willing to sacrifice their time and their ease to serve the Nation thoroughly and well, we need not fear for its future.

There was a breeziness and freshness and rugged quality about Senator BRADY that always reminded me of the West, where I myself began life at the age of 17 years.

I was not on any committee with Senator BRADY and I had no close association with him until he became a member of the joint statutory committee of the two Houses with reference to the subject of rural credits. I was surprised to find what a diligent, intelligent, and active man Senator BRADY was on committee work. We were doing our best to handle a very great subject. I came from the East, where I had little hope that the rural credits bill would be of benefit. Senator BRADY came from the West, where he expected it to be of great benefit. I was the more radical of the two and believed more in Government aid than Senator BRADY did. He brought to that work the experience and conservatism of a banker. Wherever we clashed it was the conservative East in the form of a radical against the radical West in the form of a conservative. But we were always able to harmonize our differences and we finally met on common ground and supported the same measure to the end.

I can very earnestly and sincerely pay my tribute to Senator BRADY as one of the finest products of our American civilization that it has ever been my pleasure to meet.

Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Senators, I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was unanimously agreed to, and (at 1 o'clock p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Monday, January 20, 1919, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SUNDAY, *January 19, 1919.*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. CANNON].

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Father in Heaven, we thank Thee that the deeds of man are automatically recorded in the tissues of his soul, that the final result is the character which he builds for himself.

Some men work to live, others live to work. The former are eye servants. The latter are heroes and work for the betterment of mankind, in the community, the State, the Nation, the world. Such men are admired, respected, and loved by all with whom they come in contact.

We are here to-day in memory of two who have placed themselves on the roll of honor, to record on the pages of history their life, character, and public service; that they may live as beacon lights to guide us and future generations, to emulate their virtues, so that when we pass from this life men will rise up and call us blessed.

They are gone. Their works live. We mourn their going, but look forward with bright anticipations to the life eternal. Let this comfort us and their dear ones until Thou shalt call us to join them in the realms of the larger life where peace and happiness shall reign supreme; and everlasting praise be Thine, through the world's Great Exemplar. Amen.

THE JOURNAL.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will read the Journal.

Mr. FOSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal be dispensed with on this occasion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal be dispensed with. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The Clerk will report the special order for to-day.

The Clerk read as follows:

On motion of Mr. CANNON, by unanimous consent,

Ordered, That Sunday, January 19, 1919, be set apart for addresses upon the life, character, and public services of Hon. JOHN A. STERLING, late a Representative from the State of Illinois.

On motion of Mr. BURROUGHS, by unanimous consent,

Ordered, That Sunday, January 19, 1919, be set apart for addresses upon the life, character, and public services of Hon. JACOB H. GALLINGER, late a Senator from the State of New Hampshire.

EULOGIES ON THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE JOHN A. STERLING.

Mr. FOSS. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolutions, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois offers the following resolutions, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 510.

Resolved, That the business of the House be now suspended, that opportunity may be given for tributes to the memory of Hon. JOHN A. STERLING, late a Member of this House from the State of Illinois.

Resolved, That as a particular mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, and in recognition of his distinguished public career, the House, at the conclusion of the exercises of this day, shall stand adjourned.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Resolved, That the Clerk send a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolutions.

The question was taken and the resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

Mr. FOSS. Mr. Speaker, on October 17 last my colleague, JOHN A. STERLING, Representative from the seventeenth congressional district of Illinois, suddenly departed this life as the result of an automobile accident while on a visit to his home and district, and we, his friends, are gathered here on this occasion to testify to his worth and character.

Congressman STERLING lived only a few moments after the accident occurred, but during that time showed his unselfishness and consideration of others in insisting that his rescuers should go to the aid of those who were with him in the accident and who were not injured as much as himself. While one of them was trying to assist him he said, "Never mind me. Look after the others." And this thoughful expression on his part recalls to my mind the last words of the late President McKinley who in his dying hour was so solicitous of those around him.

JOHN ALLAN STERLING had an eventful career and left a name which will long be remembered, not only by those whom he especially served as Congressman, but also by his State and country at large. He was born on a farm in Leroy, McLean County, Ill. He attended the public schools and was graduated from the Illinois Wesleyan University in the class of 1881. While attending this institution he was a teacher in the public schools and upon his graduation became superintendent of schools in Lexington in an adjoining county.

Subsequently he took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1884. He formed a partnership with a classmate of his, Mr. Sain Welty, which continued until his partner was elected judge of the circuit court. Later he organized a firm which was considered one of the ablest in central Illinois, and was in active practice until his death. In 1892 he was elected State attorney for McLean County and held that position for four years. In 1902 he was elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress and was a Member of all the succeeding Congresses, including the present, with the exception of the Sixty-third Congress. During his first term he was a member of the Committees on Territories and Elections. In his second term he was assigned to the Committee on the Judiciary. In the Sixty-fourth Congress he became a member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and in the Sixty-fifth Congress a member of the Committee on Ways and Means. He therefore had assignments upon three of the most important, if not the most important committees, of the House of Representatives, and in all those positions he won the confidence of the House and found the opportunity for demonstrating his ability and statesmanship.

He was recognized as one of the leading lawyers of the State. Judge Welty, his former law partner, has said:

> I knew him as no other lawyer in the city (Bloomington) knew him, and I can say that my opinion of his legal ability was always one of admiration. Perhaps there has been no other lawyer in our generation at this bar who undertook his cases with more painstaking care and thoroughness. No case was a trivial one for him. He prepared himself on the law and the facts with an earnestness and sincerity which spared no efforts. As a trial lawyer he had few peers. He impressed the jury with his evident seriousness and belief in the justice of his cause. The Bloomington bar will have reason long to remember JOHN A. STERLING as one of its greatest lights.

I think I can justly say that Congressman STERLING was recognized by this body as one of its ablest lawyers, and he demonstrated it on more than one occasion in the consideration of legal questions. I can recall a number of instances, but one in particular during the impeachment of a Federal judge before the Senate some years ago, when it was remarked by many Senators that his presentation of the case was one of the strongest ever made before that body.

As a man he won the respect of all who came in association with him. He was of modest demeanor, gentle in his manner, considerate of the feelings of others, and unselfish to a marked degree. His was a kindly nature which radiated and permeated those around him. He was a man who did not seek the limelight, nor was he always forcing himself to the front, but one whose ability commanded attention and was so evident that many eagerly sought his advice and gave due recognition to his worth.

He was a man who did not give his confidence to everyone, but only upon long acquaintance and close association. He was slow in forming his opinions and after study and consideration came to a conclusion which was marked by deep thought, keen perception, and steadfastness of purpose; and when he arrived at that conclusion he was unshaken, but with great sincerity, born of conviction, he impressed it upon the minds of those around him. Having once taken his position on any question he was firm as a rock to the cause which he advocated, and nothing could move him from his position. He was naturally conservative in thought and action. He was no demagogue, nor did he appeal to the galleries, nor was he striving for headlines in the public press. He had contempt for the superficial and sensational which seeks publicity simply for the sake of it and gives the impression to the people of a character which does not exist. Reputation and character are two different things—reputation is what the world thinks of you and character is what you really are. JOHN STERLING never sought reputation, but he established a character of such breadth and power as will be known and revered for years to come.

His distinguishing characteristic might be said to be that of intense sincerity—sincerity in thought, in action, and in purpose. There was nothing of duplicity in him. He was never found sitting on the fence—he was either on one side or the other. He never tried to ride two horses. He never gave his support to a man or a cause but what he was true to the end. He was at all times what his name expressed—sterling—and on this account gripped his friends with bands of steel. He was one of the manliest, truest, gentlest, noblest men I ever knew.

Every position that he held in life he filled with ability, courage, and honor, and there is no office in the gift of the American people to which he might have been called if he had lived which he could not have filled with signal distinction. He would have made an able governor, a distinguished Senator, a splendid Speaker of this House, and the great interests of our Nation could have been safely entrusted in his hands as its President.

We mourn him to-day as our colleague and associate, one of the ablest Representatives that Illinois ever sent to this body, a great lawyer, a wise counselor, a true patriot and statesman, and we extend out heartfelt sympathy to those who knew him better than we, in the holiest of all circles, around the fireside and in the home.

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Speaker, the State of Illinois has long recognized the fact that in honoring its faithful Representatives by giving them length of service it promotes its own well-being. There are present here to-day conspicuous examples of this on both sides of the House. First of all on the roll of long service comes JOSEPH GURNEY CANNON, Nestor of legislators, with an unrivaled record, having to his credit the greatest length of service of any man who ever sat in either House, and probably the most experienced legislator in the whole world; who practiced law when Lincoln was district attorney of Sangamon County, Ill., who heard the Lincoln-Douglas debates in 1858, and who began his national career in 1860 as a delegate to the convention at Chicago that nominated Lincoln for the Presidency.

Next in length of service from Illinois in this House comes JAMES R. MANN, with eleven continuous terms to his credit; then GEORGE E. FOSS, also with eleven terms; then HENRY T. RAINEY, with eight terms, and WILLIAM A. RODENBERG, with a like number; MARTIN B. MADDEN, CHARLES E. FULLER, and WILLIAM W. WILSON, with seven terms each. And our dead brother JOHN A. STERLING, whose memory we honor to-day, was also seven times elected a Member of the House. If he had served here only a term or two neither we nor the country would have known how great a man he was for his qualities were of the kind that time alone can exhibit in their full degree. He came here with the learning of the schoolmaster and the experience of the State's attorney; but he was a quiet man, and in his first session here did not take any part in the debates on the floor of the House; and as no committees were appointed in that session except the two or three that had to do with the special business for which the session was called, we did not have the usual chance to measure him across the committee table. In the second session he was appointed a member of the Committee on Elections No. 3 and the Committee on the Territories; and the first public word he said was in a contested election case. The first sentence he ever spoke on this floor was eminently characteristic of the man. He said:

> Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that this discussion ought to be confined to the questions that are made in this record. The remarks made by the gentleman from Iowa have not been based to any extent upon the record that was before this committee and is now before this House. I can not understand what the platform which the gentleman read has to do with the question that this House has to decide.

That remark was typical of the processes of Mr. STERLING'S mind. He could not understand why anyone should ever seek to becloud a question or sidestep a duty. When he had studied a question and had made up his mind what ought to be done, there was for him only one thing to do, and that was to go where his judgment and conscience led and go by the shortest possible route. He was a man of strong friendships, but he never let a personal friendship interfere with his judgment in the discharge of his duty or with the process by which he made up his mind that one side of a question was right and the other

side was wrong. Over and over again, in his speeches in this House, he urged Members not to be swayed by sympathy or prejudice or by the consideration of outside matters. To him every question was a simple one, because he first stripped it of all the husks, he cracked the shell, and when he had finished his statement of a question there was nothing left except the one plain thing to be decided. He did not speak often, but when he did he threw a searchlight on the subject.

This being the quality of the man, it was inevitable that he should grow in the esteem of his fellow Members; and the longer he was here the more important were the duties placed on his shoulders. His services on the Elections Committee proved him to be a strong lawyer; and naturally enough he had not been here long before he was chosen a member of the Committee on the Judiciary, in which capacity he did some of his best work. Then he was selected to serve on the Committtee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, taking an active part in the enormous tasks that have confronted that committee; and finally he became a member of the great Committee on Ways and Means. No committtee of Congress has ever had before it such important matters as have come before this committee in recent years. And in this work Mr. STERLING took an increasingly conspicuous part. He was a strong believer in the doctrine of the protection of the industries of this country from the attacks of competitors who by cheap labor would destroy the comfort of the American workman's home; and in his speeches and in the committee he never let anyone have a moment's doubt as to where he stood on that subject. He was for his country always. Such men make a nation invincible. He was strong, he thought in a straight line, he was loyal to his friends and to his duty. He hated claptrap of every kind, and he left this House and this country better for having served here with us.

The treasure of a husband's or a wife's affection, like the grace of God, is given—not bought. Gold it powerful. It can sweep down forests, raise cities, build great structures, and decorate and beautify homes. It can collect armies, and inspire awe and fear, but wealth can not purchase love.

If any one has failed to estimate the affection of a true-hearted husband or a wife they will be likely to discover the value in the loss—when that heart that loved them is stilled by death.

Death comes to us all—no sex is spared, no age exempt, the black and the white, the rich and the poor, the weak and the strong—all must die.

No matter what may be our station in this life we must die, and when death comes to us all men are equal. As in the chess-play, so long as the game is playing, all the men stand in their rank or order, and are respected according to their places—first the king, then the queen, then the bishops, then the knights, and last of all the common soldiers. But when once the game is ended they are all tumbled into a bag, and often the king is lowest and the common soldier uppermost. So it is with us in this life. The world is a huge theater or stage wherein some play the part of a king, some a bishop, another that of a humble citizen, but death sends them all alike to the grave. Death comes equally to us all, and makes us all equal when it comes. Such is life.

JOHN A. STERLING was of sterling character, a fond and loving father and husband, a valuable addition to any community. He lived a good life, fought the battle honorably and nobly. He left behind him a loving wife and affectionate children and an army of friends. Let us ever pray that his soul may rest in peace.

Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, we are assembled here to-day for the purpose of doing honor to the memory of our friend and colleague. It is difficult for those of us who knew JOHN A. STERLING best to realize that he has left the places which knew him here and has sailed away over the mystic sea to an unknown shore. May we not hope that he has gone to meet those of his friends who have made the journey ahead of him. He was a strong, forceful, manly man of action, discharging in all the emergencies of this life his full duty. He served upon the great committees of this House during his nearly 14 years of service here. It is difficult to realize that this historic Chamber, which has echoed so often to his forceful oratory, will know him no more. I was particularly associated with him during the entire period of his service here, although we sat on opposite sides of this aisle. We were affiliated always with parties which stood upon different political platforms, but I have never known partisanship to interfere in any way with his ideals of duty.

His counsel was sought always by the leaders of the Nation. During his public career it can be said of him that he walked with the great of his country, but he never for one moment forgot the common touch. His sympathies were of that broad and generous character which kept him during his career closely in touch with the people of the State he represented here and the great common people of this Nation. During the latter part of his service here he served on the great Ways and Means Committee of the House, and during the long hours of every workday on that committee, while engaged in the preparation of the greatest revenue bills ever submitted to any Congress, he sat at the table performing his full share of the labor honestly and conscientiously, at all times living up to his high ideals. His life was never a life of mere ease or pleasure, but always a life of hard work, the hardest kind of work, and the victory he sought was the reward which comes after the most exacting mental labor.

In the prime of life, when for him the sun was still high in the heavens, with his mental and his physical powers unimpaired, he passed suddenly away from this earth through the shadows to the sunshine of the life which awaited him beyond the grave. He will be missed in the community where he lived. He will be missed as few men are missed in the great State he served here so long, so faithfully, and so well, and he will be missed by those of us who were associated with him in his work here during all the remaining years which are ours upon this earth. A manly man has gone.

The manly man is the country's need, and the moment's need, forsooth,
With a heart that beats to the pulsing tread of the allied leagues of truth;
The world is his, and it waits for him, and it leaps to hear the ring
Of the blows he strikes and the wheels he turns and the hammer he dares to swing;
It likes the forward look in his face, the poise of his noble head,
And the onward lunge of his tireless will and the sweep of his dauntless tread.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, at this moment I hardly feel I can do the subject justice. There was about JOHN STERLING something that once having learned we could never forget. My colleague [Mr. Foss], I think, suggested how appropriate was his name, for if in my long career I have met one man who was truly sterling in all of the things that make for character it was our colleague JOHN STERLING, in whose honor we are here to-day. He was a quiet man. I was told some years ago that he was a man who lacked a sense of humor but after acquaintance with him I found that he had that priceless jewel of a love of fun and humor that did not display itself as it does with most of us, but he loved the quaint, the curious, and the ridiculous as a part of his mental exercises, although only those who knew him well appreciated that particular characteristic.

He was one of the most reliable and the most "unafraid" of our associates here in Washington. We used to call him the "Old Reliable" because we knew when we went to him for advice he would not follow the old suggestion that, when you are asked to give advice, always find out what is needed and then give it to them.

JOHN STERLING had the courage to talk squarely with his friends, and he gave no advice to please those with whom he was advising. I have never known him in all of his career to vote or play the part of a coward or a demagogue. He had analyzed to himself, had satisfied his own conscience, that this was the right vote to give, and he gave it, being prepared to take the consequences, whatever they might be.

He was unafraid in the trial of a case. I have been told by men who tried cases with him that he learned the great knack of being able to "fight without quarreling." He stood by his clients at the bar without quarreling with the other members of the bar with whom he was in contest.

He gave his votes here, and, as my colleague from Michigan [Mr. FORDNEY] has said, he fought for those principles he believed in; but in his fighting, as my distinguished colleague from Illinois [Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY] has said, he was big enough to fight but too big to quarrel.

I have chosen, Mr. Speaker, to read a few words that were delivered by Col. Ingersoll at the grave of his brother:

The loved and loving brother, husband, father, friend, died where manhood's morning almost touches noon and while the shadows still were falling toward the West. He had not passed on life's highway the stone that marks the highest point, but being weary for a moment he laid down by the wayside, and, using his burden for a pillow, fell into that dreamless sleep that kisses down his eyelids still. While yet in love with life and raptured with the world, he passed to silence and pathetic dust. Yet, after all, it may be best, just in the happiest, sunniest hour of all the voyage, while eager winds are kissing every sail, to dash against the unseen rock, and in an instant hear the billows roar a sunken ship. For, whether in mid-sea or among the breakers of the farther shore, a wreck must mark at last the end of each and all. And every life, no matter if its every hour is rich with love and every moment jeweled with a joy, will, at its close, become a tragedy as sad and deep and dark as can be woven of warp and woof of mystery and death.

This brave and tender man in every storm of life was oak and rock, but in the sunshine he was vine and flower. He was the friend of all heroic souls. He climbed the heights and left all superstitions far

below, while on his forehead fell the golden dawning of a grander day. He loved the beautiful, and was with color, form, and music touched to tears. He sided with the weak, and with a willing hand gave alms; with loyal heart and with the purest hand he faithfully discharged all public trusts. He was a worshipper of liberty and a friend of the oppressed. A thousand times I have heard him quote the words, "For justice all place a temple and all season summer." He believed that happiness was the only good, reason the only touch, justice the only worshipper, humanity the only religion, and love the priest.

Of course, Mr. Speaker, we do not agree with Col. Ingersoll that "Life is a barren vale between the cold and barren peaks of two eternities." Of course, every man who has had one friend, who has had one woman to love him, and children to caress him, does not agree with Col. Ingersoll that "Life is a barren plane," but a plane with barren spots; but the oasis comes whenever we meet a friend and find an opportunity to be of use and service.

We strive in vain—

Says Col. Ingersoll—

to look beyond the heights. We cry aloud, and the only answer is the echo of our wailing cry. From the voiceless lips of the unreplying dead there comes no word; but in the night of death hope sees a star and listening love can hear the rustle of a wing.

We can say of JOHN STERLING that there was no gentler, stronger, manlier man.

Mr. Speaker, I know at times, and sometimes on occasions of this kind, we dwell upon the things hoped for. Putting aside all other questions and using only that means that logic gives to us, is not the hope of the immortal life a reasonable hope? Nothing can be destroyed in the workshop of God. Though we burn the book, it is not destroyed. Everything that went to make this book is still in existence. The form of JOHN STERLING, silent, cold, returns to dust, yet everything that went to make his physical body is still in the workshop of God Almighty, for He is jealous of those things that come from His hand. And if it is true, and we know it is true, that no thing that we can understand with the human mind can be destroyed, can it be possible that unselfish love—can it be possible that character, industry, love of service, patriotism, all of those things that went to make a manly man like JOHN STERLING, are to be lost and blown out like the candle, while the meaner things, the dust and the ashes, are saved?

Oh, Mr. Speaker, the faith is a reasonable faith, and in contemplating that we find a poverty of words. We can only know when we reach the rapt and hopeful thought that unselfish love can not die, that words can not picture what our faith calls for and, finding the poverty of words, we say with Father Ryan:

Far out on the sea there are billows that never will break on the beach.
I have heard songs in the silence that never will float into speech.
And I have dreamed dreams in the valley too lofty for language to reach.

Mr. SHERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, the untimely death of the late Hon. JOHN STERLING, of Illinois, is a distinct loss to his district, his State, and the Nation. He was taken off in the prime of his manhood and in the full ripeness of his congressional career. I was housed with him in the same hotel during his entire service and knew him as well as any Member outside his home State. As a lawyer he ranked high, and his industry, his ability, his integrity, and fidelity to every trust gave him a status the equal of any Member from any State in this historic Chamber. His sketch in the Congressional Directory is brief and unpretentious. We have never had in this country too many men of heart and brains and morals and courage in public life, and at no period in our history have men of this type been more needed than now. No time in our history has there ever been a more urgent demand for just men of courage, patriotism, and ability on the floor of Congress.

It was our own poet of patriotism, Fitz-Greene Halleck, who wrote, in Marco Bozzaris, this pathetic and heartrending couplet:

Come to the bridal chamber, Death!
Come to the mother when she feels
For the first time her first-born's breath!
And thou art terrible!

But more terrible is the loss of a fully equipped man, mentally and morally, because his loss is not only to the family, the wife, the children, but to the State. The one loss to the other is as the rosebud compared with the full-blown rose, grown fragrant and beautiful in God's sunshine. And the example of a well-rounded man, of power and influence for the good of his fellowman, does not attach to the newborn child.

One of the greatest of Athenian philosophers said:

Most of all, fellow citizens, if your sons ask whose example they shall imitate, what will you say? For you know well it is not the music, nor the gymnasium, nor the schools that mold young men. It is much more—the public proclamation, the public example. If you take one whose life has no high purpose and crown him in the theater, every boy who sees it is corrupted. Beware, therefore, Athenians, remembering posterity will rejudge your judgment and that the character of a city is determined by the character of the men it crowns.

Two thousand years have elapsed since this classic was uttered, and it is still vital and valuable. The hope and ambition of our young men of to-day is fostered and fed by the character of the men the people of this Republic send into our highest legislative body. Mr. STERLING's example is a potent teacher to the young men of his district and his State. Example teaches without a tongue. It is silent, but its action for good is more forcible than words, however eloquent. Mr. STERLING has left no enemy on either side of this House. His life, his character, his career will always be a grateful memory to his family, his kindred, and his colleagues.

It is not the length of years that we live or the length of our service on this floor that measures our value to our constituents and the country. Mr. STERLING lived 61 years and served almost 14 years in Congress, or nine years longer than the average official life of a Congressman. In the 50 years following the great Civil War the average official life was less than six years.

While Mr. STERLING had before him many more years of valuable service in the ordinary contingencies of human life, he lived long enough to make an enduring record of valuable service and achieve an honorable name. He has left to his family, his kindred, and his State a record of achievements that should fill their hearts with pride and mellow the acute sorrow over his untimely death. And there is a deeper consolation, told with so much pathos by Longfellow:

There is no death; what seems so is transition;
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life elysian,
Whose portal we call death.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Speaker, when JOHN A. STERLING passed to the great beyond this Nation lost a man of immeasurable value at a time when his services were most needed.

He was not given to making a brilliant and startling display of his genius, but he was practical, level-headed, and wise on all questions pertaining to the Nation's welfare.

Illinois has lost one of its most capable Representatives. So highly was he esteemed by the people of our State had he lived he would undoubtedly have been called to higher honors.

As his friend I sustained a great personal loss. His quiet gentleness of manner, his unfailing courtesy, and his thoughtfulness remained with him to the end, and his last words and his last acts were for the comfort of his companions who were injured. For he in his last moments said: "Take care of the others first"; and while they were receiving attention his soul returned to his God.

Although he has gone, his memory lives, an inspiration to all who knew and loved him. May his example inspire us to emulate his kind, manly spirit!

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, any words that I may be able to utter will, of course, be inadequate to express the feeling that I have with respect to our deceased colleague. JOHN STERLING was among America's most conspicuous men. His life and work were such as not only to attract men to him, but to attract the confidence of the country in the man.

His most conspicuous public service here, as I believe, was his prosecution of Judge Archbold, who was impeached for misdemeanors in office. His presentation of that case before the Senate of the United States was said to be the clearest, most forceful legal argument that has ever been made by any lawyer in any case in America. His action in this case called him specially to the attention of the Nation, and it established for JOHN STERLING a national reputation as a lawyer which no other act could have brought to him. Every man in the case, those who were opposed to the prosecution and those who were for the prosecution, admitted that JOHN STERLING knew more about the law in the case and presented the ablest arguments in the case of any man connected with the case, and in my opinion, as a matter of fact, it was his untiring work in delving into the facts and the law which enabled the country to rid itself of Judge Archbold.

JOHN STERLING served his country in what I believe to be the most momentous period of its history. He was here when the great war began in Europe. He was here during all the period of the formation of public opinion in America in connection with that war. He was here at the time when men's souls were tried, when their patriotism was tested, when men were proved either to be American or otherwise by their actions. There never was any doubt about JOHN STERLING'S Americanism or patriotism. He was an American through and through. He believed in preserving every right of his country, in the preser-

vation of the national honor, in the perpetuity of the Nation's institutions, and he not only stood for a declaration of war against Germany, but when war was declared he gave his son in defense of the flag. He was not only a patriot himself, and proved that by his own actions, but he was proud that he had a son that could be given to defend the institutions of his country.

He was a courageous man. He was modest. He was unassuming. But he never lacked the courage of his convictions. I recall on one occasion here, when the Clayton antitrust law was under consideration, he as a member of the Committee on the Judiciary stood boldly for American rights, for one citizenship, for one flag, for one code of laws, for the principle that every man should stand equal before the law. He displayed a courage during the consideration of that bill that few men on this floor displayed. He not only displayed courage, but he displayed knowledge of the pending legislation which no other man on the floor possessed.

JOHN STERLING was quiet and unassuming, but his friendship was something to be sought. Once attained, you might be certain, if you justified it, to continue to retain it. He lived a life of great usefulness. His life can well be emulated by the children of the generations yet to come. The things that JOHN STERLING did during life will continue to live, now that he is gone. Men like JOHN STERLING do not die. Their work continues to keep them before the minds of the youth that follow. Though we all regret to miss him in our daily contact in life, yet we are proud that the Nation gave JOHN STERLING to his country, and that during his public service he gave to the country the best there was in him.

His family, of course, will miss daily contact with him. They will mourn his death. But they will have the consciousness that some day they, too, will pass beyond and meet him under better circumstances; for we who believe in a future must continue to hope that the end of life here is not the end of our association with those we love. And while we may mourn and sympathize with the family of JOHN STERLING, yet, after all, death is just as natural as life; and while we rejoice at life and birth, and mourn at death, there is no reason why mourning should exist on account of our passing away. For one I simply wish to express my pride and my joy that JOHN STERLING'S life was one in the whole, I may say, given to the Nation while he lived, and what he did and what he said will continue to live; and I am happy in the thought that we who associated with him during life may hope to associate with him again when we reach the other side.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I did not know Hon. JOHN A. STERLING personally until I came here as a Member of the present Congress, although I knew of him by reputation in my State. In Illinois there were but few who had any knowledge of public affairs who did not know of his public life and works and who did not highly regard him. While I, by the short period of my service here, was not able to judge of the worth of JOHN A. STERLING as others who speak here, men who have served with him for years, yet I did form a lasting impression of him from observing him and his work as a Representative. I presume the new Member, who sits through the sessions with but few other duties to perform except to observe the proceedings, forms a more vivid impression of the men who carry on the important work of the House than do those who have been for years associated with these men. I observed early that when JOHN A. STERLING spoke on any subject he had an attentive and thoughtful audience. I observed that those who spoke of him spoke of him as a sincere man and a plain, logical, and exact thinker.

He was extremely considerate of the opinions of others and was willing to listen at all times to the suggestions of any Member, whether he was of years of experience or of few days in the public service. So far as I could observe, there was no division of sentiment among the Members of his own delegation as to his superlative ability as a legislator and a man, and I have no doubt this was the common feeling of the Members of the House, irrespective of party.

I was not in the country when JOHN A. STERLING died. I did not know of the fact until I returned to this country. Immediately upon my return I saw an American paper, and in this paper observed a mention of the late Representative JOHN A. STERLING, from Illinois. I can not express to you the distinct shock this was to me. I had come to regard my colleague, Mr. STERLING, as an institution, almost, and to find that he, with his wonderful mind, was gone was almost inconceivable. In this time of great questions and when world problems are being solved we needed men like JOHN A. STERLING, men of logical minds, minds that drive through the fog and straight to their objects, minds that disregard the chaff and seek only the wheat that is the harvest.

There is to-day so much of uncertainty, so much to perplex those who must legislate for the country, and there are so few minds that process regularly in times of mighty stress and emotion, that to lose one of these minds is a distinct and positive loss to mankind. Such a mind, and such a personality, my colleagues, we have lost.

There is not much of intimate knowledge that I can say of our departed colleague, for I was not his intimate friend. But I do want to pay my humble tribute, now and here, to the memory of this man from my State. We have had few of his kind. In his life he honored his own State of Illinois, dignified the House of Representatives in which he served, and was a credit to the country which he loved so well.

But the good things JOHN A. STERLING did will not die. May we not rather agree with the poet:

I shot an arrow into the air,
It fell to earth, I knew not where;
For, so swiftly it flew, the sight
Could not follow it in its flight.

I breathed a song into the air,
It fell to earth, I knew not where;
For who has sight so keen and strong,
That it can follow the flight of song?

Long, long afterward, in an oak,
I found the arrow, still unbroke;
And the song, from beginning to end,
I found again in the heart of a friend.

Mr. PARKER of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, no one could know JOHN A. STERLING without feeling that his growth here was remarkable for its strength, its simplicity, and its rounded character. Some men who come here are not so strong afterwards as when they first came, but any man who works hard must grow. The danger is that he may grow in one direction, to be a politician, to excel in the tricks of the trade, or in mere tricks of oratory, and to put success above the principles upon which it should be founded. It is hard here in all the changes and chances of politics to remain absolutely simple, absolutely true, and strong enough to be willing when the occasion comes to speak your mind as you think you ought to speak it. But such a man was JOHN A. STERLING. He grew like an oak in all directions, the roots reaching out constantly into more knowledge and the branches sturdily meeting and breasting any wind or any storm. He grew because as a lawyer and statesman his opinions and actions were founded on a wonderful common sense, upon a wonderful knowledge of the common law, and upon a most uncommon honesty and absolute courage.

I knew him best in the Sixty-first Congress. We had served together on the Committee on the Judiciary, but in that particular Congress I had the privilege of putting him at the head of a subcommittee that was practically a committee; we then for the first time divided the work of the Committee on the Judiciary between three great subcommittees so that one took bills relating to law, another took bills relating to practice, while all the difficult bills as to organization of the courts, when there shall be new judges, what shape the courts shall take in each particular district and their constitutions, were referred to one of these great subcommittees of seven members which was presided over by JOHN A. STERLING; all these matters were in his hands. And I feel it my duty to speak for the courage, the sense of justice, and the considerateness with which these difficult questions were arranged and settled by him during those two years.

I have but one other matter to call to the remembrance of the House. It was only recently that the Committee on Ways and Means reported and passed a great bill for raising revenue. It took new lines. It went upon the lines of taking wealth wherever you could find it. We all voted for it, because we are meeting the greatest emergency that this country has ever met in all the centuries, but JOHN A. STERLING, in his quiet, considerate, and therefore absolutely inoffensive way, while supporting that bill, had the courage upon this floor to say he would have preferred a bill which would have been more even and just to all. His proposition was that a single per cent of tax placed upon every sale that was made in this country would have brought in some three billions of dollars. I do not mention this as a matter of discussion. I do mention it as showing the absolute independence, the courage, and justice of the man. He sought always what was right. He was not afraid to say what he thought, no matter how much that might be misrepresented.

We have lost a friend. A tree can not be torn up that has put out its roots in every direction, that has thrown out its branches under the shade of which we have sat—a tree that has intertwined itself with our lives—that sort of a man can not

be lost without a wrench that is hard and makes it seem almost unfair and wrong to analyze the character, but in this case no analysis can do harm, for there is not one of us who could put his finger upon anything that was petty or mean in his character.

At this point Mr. WALSH assumed the chair as Speaker pro tempore.

Mr. FOSS. Mr. Speaker, there are some Members who are unavoidably absent and some present who have been unable to prepare tributes to the memory of Mr. STERLING. Therefore, on behalf of them I ask unanimous consent that permission may be granted to them to extend their remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it will be so ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the resolution setting aside a time for tributes to the memory of Senator GALLINGER.

The Clerk read as follows:

On motion of Mr. BURROUGHS, by unanimous consent, *Ordered*, That Sunday, January 19, 1919, be set apart for addresses upon the life, character, and public services of Hon. JACOB H. GALLINGER, late a Senator from the State of New Hampshire.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. WASON].

Mr. WASON. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 508.

Resolved, That the business of the House be now suspended, that opportunity may be given for tributes to the memory of Hon. JACOB H. GALLINGER, late a Senator of the United States from the State of New Hampshire.

Resolved, That as a particular mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, and in recognition of his distinguished public career, the House, at the conclusion of the exercises of this day, shall stand adjourned.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Resolved, That the Clerk send a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolutions.

The question was taken, and the resolutions were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. WASON] is recognized.

Mr. WASON. Mr. Speaker, one of my colleagues is very anxious to get away, and I will yield the first place to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORDNEY] and follow him.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized.

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Speaker, there is a world of meaning in that fine old Greek word "eulogy"—the speaking of good words about a man. For years we see him going about his daily duties, performing them with honor to himself and benefit to those whom he serves. We say little or nothing about it, though the consciousness of his presence and his work may be in our minds every day. Then there comes a time when his place is vacant, and we realize what he then was by what he now is not. It is fitting that, before we ourselves are gone, we put in enduring words, so that as long as ink and paper last men may read, our estimate and appreciation of our distinguished fellow servant, who, when he died, was the oldest Member in service in the Senate.

JACOB H. GALLINGER was one of the adopted sons of this Republic, coming to us, like the late Senator McMillan of Michigan, from our sister commonwealth of Canada. It is a curious coincidence that these two great men, who have done more than almost any others to beautify this city of Washington, were both born in that friendly country at our north. Each of them served for many years as chairman of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, and each believed that, as Congress is the special guardian of the District, it should be cared for and developed as befits the Capitat of the greatest nation on earth.

Canada has sent many of her sons to the United States. Though born under a so-called monarchy, their ideas of self-government are the same as ours. The majestic forests and shining lakes of Canada are like those of our own Northern States, and the people of both nations breathe the same glorious air of liberty, and both have the same love and respect for law and order. Our boys and theirs have fought side by side in France for the preservation of civilization. Boston is as much the metropolis of eastern Canada as it is of New England. The pine of Michigan was largely cut by the sons of Ontario and New Brunswick and Quebec. Thousands of farmers of Iowa and the Dakotas have sought homes in the valleys of the Saskatchewan. And the names of James McMillan of Michigan and JACOB H. GALLINGER of New Hampshire, conspicuous on the roll of the United States Senate, are proof, if proof were needed, that the frontier between Canada and our own country is scarcely more a separation of common aims and purposes than are the boundaries between our own States.

The greatest danger that confronts the world at this moment is not imperialism, but the horrid irresponsibility that sometimes sneaks under the name of the I. W. W., but now is sweeping through unhappy Russia and defeated Germany under the name of the Bolsheviki. The English-speaking race is and will always be the bulwark of the world against anarchy in every form; and in the contests of the future, Canada and the United States will stand side by side solidly against all movements that threaten the safety of society, as so many of her sons stand shoulder to shoulder with us in all the varied interests and activities of modern life.

Others have told the House of the wonderful versatility and industry of Senator GALLINGER in the affairs of his adopted State and of the Nation and in international affairs. He was eminent in his profession, that of medicine, before a public career claimed his time completely. To enumerate even the titles of the different public positions he held would take too long.

He was one of the leaders of his State, of his party, and of his time. Here in Washington he was known as a man who appreciated the needs of the city, and recognized that it is the Capital of our beloved country, wholly dependent upon and at the mercy of Congress, therefore to be protected and developed and beautified as befits the dignity of the great people of whose government it is the official home. It is interesting to see what was the incident that caused Senator GALLINGER to begin to show a friendly interest in District of Columbia affairs. During his first senatorial term, in 1891, he received a letter from the secretary of Harvard College, voicing a complaint that the high schools of the District were not then able to prepare students to pass the admission examination to Harvard. Senator GALLINGER offered a resolution of inquiry concerning the matter, and that was the beginning of nearly 30 years of championship of the rights of the District. At that time Senator McMillan was chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, but on his death Mr. GALLINGER was chosen by the Senate for that position.

In 1911 a banquet was given by citizens of the District at which Senator GALLINGER was the guest of honor, and he was there presented with a loving cup by the Chamber of Commerce; a gold watch and chain from the Board of Trade; a basket of American Beauty roses from the teachers of the public schools; a silver pitcher from the Plate Printers' Union; and a silver desk set from the American Civic Association. Among the visible monuments of his chairmanship are the great Washington Terminal, the filtration plant which gives clear water to this city, the new sewer system, the District Building, the highway Potomac River Bridge, the beautiful Connecticut Avenue Bridge, the Anacostia Bridge, the Massachusetts Avenue Bridge, and great developments of the parks and schools, among the latter the Business High and McKinley Manual Training Schools; and there are even more important tangible benefits that are the results of his tireless interest. At that dinner President Taft was one of the speakers, and this brief tribute can not be concluded better than by a quotation from his remarks on that occasion. He said:

There is a class of legislators who favor legislation because of the good that it is going to do when it is enforced, and there is another class who are in favor of legislation wholly without regard to what it is going to accomplish as an enforced law, but who take an interest simply because of the votes that the advocacy of the law is going to give them. Now Senator GALLINGER belongs to the former class.

They have in New England what they call safe men. By that they mean men who, from their youth up, feel charged with the responsibility of looking out for the community in which they live; first the village, then the town, then it may be the county, then the State, and finally the Nation. They seem to be able by what they do to impress the people with the idea that if they are given a public trust they will regard it as a trust for the people, and can themselves be trusted as safe men for the people to put in power. Now that is the kind of man that Senator GALLINGER is, and that is the reason for his hold on the State of New Hampshire.

Senator GALLINGER started in life as a poor boy, spending some time as a typesetter in a printing office. He finally obtained an education and then rose to the high position occupied so long by him—abundant proof of the worth of the man. Those who knew him best loved him best. He was courageous; he was honest; he was a true gentleman.

When you have found a man, you have found a gentleman. A gentleman is a man who is gentle. Titles, graceful accomplishments, superior culture, princely wealth, great talents, genius, do not constitute a man with sufficient attributes to make a gentleman. He may be awkward, angular, homely, or poor, and yet belong to that class known as gentleman. His face may be bronzed, his hand may be huge and hard, his vest patched, like Joseph's coat of many colors, and he may still be a true gentleman. The dandy is a dry-goods sign, and not a gentleman, for he depends upon dress, and not upon his honor and virtue, to carry him into society. The man who has no money is poor; he who has nothing but money is poorer, and he is not a gentleman.

A gentleman is careful to have thoughts and sentiments worthy of him, as virtue raises the dignity of a man, while vice degrades him. True greatness lies in the heart; it must be elevated by aspiring to great things. Others may attract us through the splendor of some special faculty, or the eminence of some special virtue; but in a gentleman it is the whole individual we admire and love. A true gentleman is one whose nature has been fashioned after the highest models. His qualities depend, not upon fashion or manners, but upon moral worth—not upon personal possessions, but upon personal qualities.

A true gentleman has a keen sense of honor. His standard of probity in word and action is high. He does not shuffle or prevaricate, dodge or skulk; but he is honest, upright, and straightforward. When he says Yes, it is a law; and he dares to say the valiant No at the fitting season. A gentleman will not be bribed; only the low-minded and unprincipled will sell themselves to those who are interested in buying them.

The poor boy may be a true gentleman—in spirit and in daily life. He may be honest, truthful, upright, polite, courageous, self-respecting, and self-helping—that is, be a true gentleman. Such was Senator GALLINGER.

A man's mental powers must be cultivated. The full measure of all the powers necessary to make a man are no more character than a handful of seeds is an orchard of fruits. Plant the seeds and tend them well, and they will make an orchard. Cultivate the powers and harmonize them well, and they will make a noble character. "The germ is not the tree, the acorn is not the oak, neither is the mind a character. The mind is the garden, the character is the fruit; the mind is the white page, the character is the writing we put upon it; the mind is the shop, the counting room, the character is the profits on the trade. Large profits are made from quick sales and small percentages; so great character is made from many little acts and efforts." A dollar is composed of a thousand mills; so is a character composed of a thousand thoughts and acts. Character is formed by a course of actions, and not actions by character. A person can have no character before he has had actions. Though an action be ever so glorious in itself, it ought not to pass for great if it be not the effect of wisdom and good design. Great actions carry their glory with them as the ruby wears its colors. Whatever be your condition, keep in view the whole of your existence. Senator GALLINGER was a man of Character—a Christian man. He was a brave man; he was powerful; he had the courage of convictions and to express them at all times.

Frail man comes into the world crying, cries on through life, and is always seeking after some desired thing which he imagines is labeled happiness or is mourning over some loss which makes him miserable; a restless mortal with an immortal soul, which requires something more than earth can give to satisfy its lofty desires; a soul that hails death as a welcome messenger to deliver it from its ever-changing, ever-decaying prison house of clay, called man, on which time wages a perpetual war; whitening his locks, furrowing his cheeks, stealing his ivory, paralyzing his muscles, poisoning his blood, battering his whole citadel, deranging the whole machinery of his life, and wasting his mental powers, until he becomes twice a child, and then delivers him over to his last and best friend, death, who breaks the carnal bondage, sets the spirit free, opening the door of immortal happiness, returning the soul to its own original and glorious home, to go no more out forever.

We at death leave one place to go to another; if godly, we depart from our place here on earth and go to our place in heaven; we depart from our friends on earth and go to our friends in heaven; we depart from the valley of tears and go to the mount of joy; we depart from the business of life here and go to a heavenly paradise. Who would be unwilling to exchange a Sodom for a Zion? Who would be unwilling to exchange misery for a haven of rest?

When these hands of ours shall be pulseless and cold and motionless as the grave wherein they lie; when the damp, dewy vapors shall replace this sensible, warm motion, and death shall spread our couch and weave our shrouds; when the winding sheet shall be our sole vesture, and the close-sealed sepulcher our only home, and we shall have no familiar companions, no rejoicing friends, let us hope that our souls may recline in the bosom of God.

Life! we've been long together
Through pleasant and through cloudy weather;
'Tis hard to part when friends are dear;
Perhaps 'twill cost a sigh, a tear;
Then steal away, give little warning,
Choose thine own time;
Say not "Good night," but in some brighter clime
Bid me "Good morning."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California [Mr. KAHN] is recognized.

Mr. KAHN. Mr. Speaker, in the present Congress the Grim Reaper has been wielding his scythe with relentless vigor. He has been impartial, too, in choosing his victims. Youth and old age alike have succumbed to his irresistible stroke.

Among those who have fallen none was more highly esteemed by his associates than the lamented Senator from New Hampshire, JACOB H. GALLINGER. He had served his country long and faithfully in the House as well as in the Senate. He was one of the old school of statesmen in public life. He was a thoroughgoing partisan. But he was always impartial and fair and just even in his partisanship. Above all else, he was a thoroughgoing American who loved his country with patriotic devotion. He did not believe that he was stronger nor better than his party. To him party creed demanded that all differences as to policies should be thrashed out in the party council. Therein again he showed himself as belonging to the old school. He did not believe in that course, so often followed by some latter-day politicians, of fighting his party associates and denouncing the party organization because an overwhelming majority of his associates did not come to his way of thinking. He always was ready to compromise differences within the ranks and in the fold rather than engage in party quarrels. He realized that our Government had grown strong and great by reason of the readiness of the leaders of the past to compromise their differences.

He knew that this Government from the first has developed as a great Nation because men of patriotism and loyalty and devotion to the cause of the Republic have been willing to modify their personal views in order that all could agree on the policies to be followed for the welfare of this American Commonwealth. He knew that it was thus in the Constitutional Convention that framed our historic fundamental law. He knew that it was thus with reference to the location of this very Capital, which he as chairman of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia did so much to improve and beautify. He knew that it was thus down the long years of the formative period of our country's history. Senator GALLINGER was loyal to these traditions of the past, and we honor him for his sturdy stand on the great questions that arose during the many years he was a Member of the Senate of the United States.

At the time he entered that historic body there were many old customs that marked the relationship between Members of the House and the Senate that seem to have fallen into innocuous desuetude. It was customary in the old days for the Senators to leave their cards upon the desks of the Members of the House from their respective States on the opening day of the new session. It was customary for the Members of the House to call personally upon the President of the United States and the Senators from their State as soon as possible after arriving in Washington in order to pay their respects.

It was customary even among the wives of the Members of Congress for the new Members' wives to call upon the wives of all the Members who had served longer in Congress than their own husbands, and especially was this true with regard to the wives of the Members from one's own State. These little social amenities and courtesies added something of pleasure to the dull routine of congressional life here in Washington, but these customs are rapidly disappearing. In fact, they had disappeared almost entirely in the closing years of Senator GALLINGER's life. Whether the Capital or the country has gained by breaking away from the old forms and traditions I do not know, but the fact remains that in the old days Republicans and Democrats were much more apt to see something of each other's social side than they do under present-day conditions.

Senator GALLINGER, toward the close of his life, suffered many hard blows at the hands of fate. Many of his dear ones were removed from him by death. I lived at the same hotel as he when some of these blows fell. I know how deeply his life was affected by the losses he sustained. But he toiled on unceasingly for the welfare of his country.

He participated actively in all the important legislation that has been written on the statute books of our country in the last quarter of a century. But he was especially interested in the rehabilitation of our merchant marine. Coming from New Hampshire, he doubtlessly remembered how the enormous fleet of New England clipper ships carried the American flag into almost every important port on the seven seas. He remembered how they had built up the commerce of the United States in the first half of the nineteenth century. Doubtlessly he hoped that such a condition might be reestablished under wise and helpful legislation enacted by Congress. But, alas, his hopes in that direction were doomed to disappointment. Whether those who are left behind will be able to follow his farsighted vision remains to be seen.

To-day we are met to pay a last tribute of respect to his memory. His genial presence is missed by all of his associates in either branch of Congress. Such men as he who serve their country well and faithfully are always missed when they pass to that bourn whence no traveler ever returns. In this hour we say from the depths of our hearts, Good friend, faithful public servant, thoroughgoing American, hail and farewell!

Mr. WASON. Mr. Speaker, it is with sorrow that it becomes my duty at this time to speak of the life and character of the late Senator GALLINGER, an honored resident of my congressional district for more than a half century. JACOB HAROLD GALLINGER was born on a farm near Cornwall, Canada, March 28, 1837. He was one of 12 children. His parents were without financial means. During his early boyhood he walked to the log schoolhouse, a mile and a half from home, where he was taught to read, write, and do sums in arithmetic. At the age of 11 years he was indentured to the village editor, and three years later finished his apprenticeship with him. His wages the first year were $8, board, and lodging; the second year he received $24, board, and lodging, and the third and last year of his apprenticeship he received $60, board, and lodging. He was then qualified as a journeyman printer. He then went to Ogdensburg, N. Y., where he worked as a journeyman printer. While employed setting type in the office of the St. Lawrence Republican in Ogdensburg, he received a letter from a cousin, a professor in a medical college in Cincinnati, Ohio, advising him to become a doctor. The suggestion was accepted. He started for Cincinnati and arrived there with $100 in his pocket, which was all of his worldly possessions, $60 of which was paid at once for a course of medical lectures. He and two other students rented two rooms, where they cooked their meals and slept. He immediately found employment on the Cincinnati Gazette, first setting type, then reading proof, and later reporting shipping news along the river and court news over in Covington, Ky.

Thus the young man worked diligently to earn a livelihood and pay his way at the medical school. Each day's work engaged his attention from 8 o'clock in the morning until 12 or 1 o'clock the next morning, attending medical lectures and performing his work upon the newspaper.

He graduated with honors from the medical school in 1858. After that he was abroad two years and pursued further the study of medicine and surgery. Returning to the United States, he located in Concord, N. H., and began the practice of his profession, which he pursued in that city and the surrounding country for 23 years. His robust physique, which had served him so well during his stay in Cincinnati, continued to permit him during the years of the active practice of his profession to travel day and night making his calls to relieve the sufferings and ills of his patients; his patrons and clientele took him miles into the country at all times of the day and night. I have heard him say that often he had been called out from his house a half dozen times between supper and breakfast, many times for trips into the country.

He was soon recognized as a leader in his profession. His skill, his cheerful word and manner, and his magnetic presence contributed to his personal advantage and made friends for him which lasted for life. Dr. GALLINGER's professional practice was not confined to the territorial limits of the city of Concord or the county of Merrimack, in which he lived, but extended to people living in towns and parishes in bordering States. His reputation and standing as a physician and surgeon will be preserved in the hearts of the generation that knew him as steadfastly as the granite rock in the mountain side of our State.

While pursuing diligently the practice of his profession, which he loved and honored, some of his friends nominated him as a candidate for the office of moderator in the fourth ward of the city of Concord; the remuneration for that service was $5. He served one term and declined a reelection to that distinguished honor. It marked, however, the beginning of a political career. Soon after his precinct elected him as their representative in the house of representatives of the State legislature, and he served his precinct well and faithfully in that branch in 1872 and 1873, and later in 1891. The same precinct elected him as its member to the State constitutional convention of 1876. Dr. GALLINGER's ability and fidelity to service in this branch of the legislature was particularly noticeable. The senatorial district in which he lived elected him a member of the State senate in 1878, 1879, and 1880, and that body selected him as its presiding officer twice, for the years 1879 and 1880.

During the years 1879 and 1880 Dr. GALLINGER held the office, by appointment of the governor of New Hampshire, of surgeon general of the State National Guard, with the rank of brigadier general.

Early in life Senator GALLINGER became affiliated with the Republican Party; its principles appealed to him. The Republican State committee urged him to accept the important and onerous position as chairman. He yielded to the request, and from 1882 to 1890 performed the duties of that office with satisfaction to all. When he resigned many regrets were expressed and his resignation was reluctantly accepted. Again, in 1898, the Republican State committee appealed to him to accept the chairmanship, and after eight years' absence from that place he accepted and continued in that position until 1908, when he resigned. In discharging the duties of this office Senator GALLINGER impressed those who came in contact with him with his industry and ability to master details as well as broad questions of policy, and his term of service in that capacity was successful and longer than any other man in the history of our party in the State.

Our people elected him a delegate to represent them in the Republican National Convention of 1888, 1900, 1904, and 1908, and he was chosen by the delegation as its chairman for each of those conventions. Thus it will be noted that the people of New Hampshire had unbounded confidence in his integrity, his ability, and his adaptability to represent them in various capacities.

Such, briefly, are the historical facts that speak volumes in behalf of the esteem in which Senator GALLINGER was held by the Republicans of the Granite State. His life was active in doing good for others and closely interwoven with the history of our State for more than half a century. But this is not all; the people of New Hampshire recognized that Senator GALLINGER's activities and ability should not be confined to the local activities of the State. In 1884 he was elected a Representative in Congress from the second congressional district, and reelected in 1886, and declined a renomination and reelection in 1888. Thus, it will be seen from the 4th of March, 1885, until the 4th of March, 1889, he was called upon to serve his people in a larger and broader sphere in the Halls of Congress. During his two terms his services attracted Nation-wide attention. After declining a reelection, in 1888, to Congress, he intended to return to the city of Concord and pursue the practice of his profession, but it was impossible; men from all parts of the State sought his advice on public questions. In 1891 he was elected to the United States Senate, his term of service beginning March 4; he was reelected in 1897, 1903, 1909, and in 1914, the latter election being by popular vote. He served continuously as Senator from March 4, 1891, until the 17th day of August, 1918, the date of his death; his services as our representative in the House and Senate covering a period of 31 years 5 months and 13 days, more than a quarter of a century, in the highest legislative body of our land, being the dean of the Senate in point of continuous service.

A notable characteristic of Senator GALLINGER was his clear vision into the future—I might say, anticipated the advent of questions that were to become momentous public issues. To illustrate: He early espoused the cause of prohibition; calmly, consistently, and courageously advocated the same on all proper occasions; through his long public career he never wavered, and had his life been prolonged six months he would have seen our country adopt his views thereon.

Many years ago he became an advocate of equal suffrage for women, at a time when he was almost a pioneer in that belief; yet he lived to see it one of the great problems confronting the American people and the peoples of the Old World. When he first espoused the cause in favor of these far-reaching principles he displayed courage that was characteristic of the man. Many of his friends felt and advised him that it was unwise for him to continue to advise the public of his belief in the cause; many were emphatic, and told him that it would injure him politically, yet he continued not heeding their advice; in his subsequent candidacies he received the sincere and active support of many men who disagreed with him on one or both

of these issues, due, as I believe, to the fact that they admired his candor, his sincerity, and his wisdom.

Senator GALLINGER early espoused the cause of the veterans of the Civil War; in his national activities in Congress assisted with force and power every worthy case that was presented to him. In the Senate for many years he was chairman of the committee that considered general and special legislation relating to pensions. The candor and sympathetic spirit with which he administered justice in these classes of legislation made him an honored friend by our surviving heroes of that conflict.

To recount the legislative career of Senator GALLINGER would require a volume, and his wisdom as a public servant well merits a fulsome biography. His extraordinary ability as a legislator is the more remarkable for the reason that he was educated for the medical profession. Most public servants and statesmen select one great measure on which to focus their energies; most of them have a pet measure with which to occupy their time when momentous issues do not hold the center of the stage. Not so with Senator GALLINGER. He was ever alert to the needs of his State and country; his information and foresight upon large public questions seemed almost boundless. The tariff, the establishment of an adequate merchant marine, the enlargement of our Navy, the extension of our system of education, measures relating to health, and the development and beautification of our National Capital found in him an earnest and forceful advocate.

Let me briefly recall his beneficial services and advice in behalf of the development and making the city of Washington, our Nation's Capital, one of the most beautiful among all the capitals of the world. When he entered the United States Senate he was appointed a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia, serving thereon for more than 20 years, the latter half of his services being chairman of the committee. This work was agreeable to him; he enjoyed the vast opportunities presented; he visioned the needs of the National Capital early in his service and began systematically to bring about many needed reforms and improvements. The cool streams and forest glades of Rock Creek Park owe their improvement and conservation to his efforts. The beautiful memorial to the late President Lincoln, known as the Lincoln Memorial; the Connecticut Avenue highway bridge; the highway bridge across the Potomac; Piney Branch bridge on Sixteenth Street; and the Massachusetts Avenue bridge will be silent and perpetual monuments of his foresight and efforts.

He was active and earnest in the promotion and establishment of a filtration plant to improve the drinking water furnished by the water system of the city, and at the time of his death a half million people there were enjoying the benefit of that needed improvement.

The Zoological Park, with 170 acres, is additional evidence of his wisdom and energy. One of the finest testimonials to his sense of civic beauty was the improvement and establishment of Potomac Park and the construction of the beautiful driveways thereon, and the development of the plan for improvements of that portion of the city lying between the Capitol Building and the westerly portion of the Potomac Drive, so called.

During his entire service in the Senate he was particularly active and aided in the improvement of the educational system and of the school buildings and surroundings of the District. His efforts were so noticeable and so well directed that he was familiarly referred to by the people residing in the National Capital as the "Mayor of Washington." His attention was early in his service directed to the hospital conditions of the District, and one of the last and much-needed improvements was the new municipal hospital that he urged, and largely by his influence and patience was finally authorized. It is now being constructed on the extension of Massachusetts Avenue. As a fitting token of the appreciation and esteem of his untiring energy and efforts in causing the same to be established and constructed, it has been named and is now known as the Gallinger Hospital. When completed and ready for occupancy, the million-dollar structure will stand for centuries a silent and eloquent tribute to the memory and distinguished services of the man whose name it bears.

Senator GALLINGER was particularly honored on his seventy-fourth birthday, March 28, 1911. His friends in Washington arranged a banquet in his honor at the New Willard Hotel and 500 persons attended. Among those in attendance was the President of the United States, Cabinet officers, ambassadors, Members of the Supreme Court, Senators, Congressmen, and prominent citizens of the District of Columbia and from other parts of the country. It was a notable gathering, a tribute seldom paid to a living man. The decorations were exquisite. Enthusiasm for Senator GALLINGER, the guest of the evening, was unbounded, as shown by the incidents during the dinner. Permit me to refer to one—the waiters marched into the banquet hall with letters on their trays that spelled "Gallinger." As the party saw the name they arose from their seats, cheering and waiving their napkins in the air; the orchestra struck up "What is the matter with father," and the diners caught the sentiment instantly and sang—substituting the word "Gallinger" for "father," ending with the enthusiastic "He's all right." The speakers dwelt at length upon the wisdom, judgment, patience, and successful efforts of Senator GALLINGER in his efforts to improve and beautify the National Capital.

President Taft said:

> You could not use the function of a dinner for a better or higher purpose than to testify your gratitude and that of all good citizens of the United States to a servant and a Senator who does things because they are to do good to the people.

The chairman of the District Commissioners, Mr. Rudolph, speaking of the Senator, said:

> He has with untiring devotion studied our needs and problems, and with wisdom and courage never failed to advocate and press such measures as would aid in making this the greatest city of the world.

A former District Commissioner, Mr. Macfarland, said:

> I can testify that the unexampled appropriations and legislation obtained for the District of Columbia were due more to you [Mr. GALLINGER] than to any other one man in Congress.

The Yankee poet wished that he might live in a house by the side of the road and be a friend to man. "Officially as well as personally you have lived that way."

Gen. Harries said:

> The good works done by Senator GALLINGER and of the evils he has checked there is not, nor can be, any catalogue.

Capt. James F. Oyster said:

> The people of Washington are thankful to the people of his State for sending him here.

The life of Senator GALLINGER, replete with beneficial duties for mankind and for his adopted State and country, adds another name to the long list of statesmen, residents of New Hampshire, during the preceding century and a half.

Senator GALLINGER was a self-made man in every respect; his push and perseverance exhibited in early life enabled him to get his education; that education laid the foundation for his future life of activity and usefulness. The habits thus formed in his boyhood days were retained throughout his busy life until his death. Day by day, month by month, in the execution of life's responsibilities he progressed and advanced; he was not satisfied until he had reached the highest pinnacle of understanding of each and every effort before him. He was endowed with a robust constitution and a wonderful power of endurance, which served him well during his fourscore years of life. He was a courteous man, an affable man, a sincere man, a man with strong convictions, tender-hearted, and his sympathies were with the downtrodden and the oppressed. There was no deception or sham in his nature; he abhorred them. He easily made friends and retained them, and was ever enlarging his circle of friends and admirers. These attributes were a part of his nature from early manhood until life's end. He was a public speaker, possessing great convincing power and force; his reasoning was logical, sound, and clear; he possessed the ability to sway his hearers by sincere, logical, and forceful explanations of his subject.

For many years when the Senator became weary and tired by close application to the arduous duties required of him in Congress, or when Congress was not in session, he intensely enjoyed a visit to his country home, known as "The Poplars," a picturesque farm and buildings in the town of Salisbury, N. H., situated on an elevation just east of Kearsarge Mountain. There, among the rare flowers which he grew and was very fond of, and beneath the beautiful shade trees overlooking the green fields and pasture and timberland of his estate, he communed with nature and, lulled to rest and sleep by the music of the song birds and the chattering of the squirrels, his weary and overburdened constitution would revive, his energy return, and with renewed vigor he would resume the responsibilities of public life. It was here that he spent many pleasant days and enjoyed needed relaxation from busy life. It was here that he was resting and enjoying life when he became ill and answered the summons of the Great Master. The news of his death was received by the public with sadness and grief by his colleagues and the people in the National Capital and by the people of his adopted State. The activities of the city of Concord, the capital of our State, were recessed and public and private buildings were draped in mourning as the last rites were performed. The church was inadequate to accommodate the throng of people who came from afar and near and by their presence expressed their love, admiration, and profound respect for the man of remarkable age whose noble deeds for humanity, covering a period of more than a half century, will be tenderly

remembered and often recalled and referred to by future generations.

Cold in the dust the perished heart may lie,
But that which warmed it once can never die.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege, and I deem it a high privilege, to know Senator GALLINGER for 30 years and I was always proud during all of that period to be able to call him my friend. I was proud of Senator GALLINGER not only as a man but as a public functionary. Senator GALLINGER had a singleness of purpose in his public work. He was interested only in the welfare of the Nation. He had no private ax to grind, if I may so speak. He was constantly in search of methods to improve the condition of our people. He had fine courage, ability, and genius to serve the Government's needs. He was a true statesman. He recognized the fact that a public official was the servant of the people. He saw that public office was simply an opportunity to serve. He realized that the more nearly one came to serving the people and advancing and promoting their welfare the more nearly he would come to ameliorating conditions that needed improvement.

Senator GALLINGER had a disposition as gentle as a girl. He was sweet, courteous, refined, attractive, magnetic, always approachable, and yet he had strength of character that marked him in a conspicuous way among his associates in public life. He was afraid of nothing. He had the courage to speak; he had opinions, and he was not afraid to express them. He shaped the legislation of the Nation calculated to be of advantage to the generations of the future as much as did any other one man who occupied a high public place either in the House or in the Senate. He was constantly alert to the need of America's expanding commerce, and in season and out of season he worked tirelessly to accomplish that object. He believed that America should stand on a basis of equality in its merchant shipping with any other nation in the world, and he never lost an opportunity to advocate legislation to that end. He saw the need as few men did of protecting the American market for the American people. He believed in the protection of American industry. He believed that the productions of labor from European markets should not be permitted to enter American ports for free distribution among the American people. He believed that the best way to preserve prosperity in America was to protect America against the invasion of European-made products without the payment of a license fee at the port of entrance. He saw the need of preserving American honor in the conflict which is now happily closed. He stood as one of America's foremost advocates for America's entry into the war. He believed that every assistance possible and necessary should be given to the Commander in Chief to enable him to accomplish victory. He believed that the only way you could raise a successful army was by conscription, and his words and votes are recorded in the records of the Congress of the United States in favor of the advancement of every American measure.

To his genius and his courage and his foresight and his untiring devotion and his unselfish work is due more than any other man in history the development of this beautiful city as the Capital of the Nation. I can recall sitting on conferences with him when his heart went out to the suffering poor who had no place to go, no money to pay their doctor's bill, and how he insisted on provision being made for their care in the hospitals of this city. I can see him now pleading for greater opportunities for education for the children of this city and of the country, for the building of our public institutions of learning, for proper compensation for the teachers of this great community. I can see him pleading for them on the theory that they were making greater sacrifices than any other class of our citizens. I can see him pleading for their future welfare by increasing their compensation to a point where they could have a decent livelihood. I can see him looking into the future of the Nation by providing legislation that would mean better conditions for everyone hereafter.

I saw him pass away from the activities of this life, and I believe I can see him now or hear his voice in a better land beyond. I believe that we can communicate with men like JACOB GALLINGER, dead to life though they may be; for men like JACOB GALLINGER never die. Their life work still lives; still goes on. Their life work must be an inspiration to those of us who yet remain and those who are yet to come. And if we can but have at the head of the Nation in the generations that are to come men of the patriotic promptings that JACOB GALLINGER possessed, the future of America is safe. We need men of this type at the head of our Government affairs. We need men of unselfish devotion; men who have no personal ambitions except to serve their country. I believe that if the men who are here to-day and who are to follow in the control of the Government of the United States shall but walk in the footsteps of JACOB H. GALLINGER while he acted as a Member of this House and a Member of the Senate, the days for America in the generations, yea, in the centuries, yet to come are safe, and that America will stand before the nations of the world forever to exemplify the life and the strength of this the greatest of all Republics now or yet to come.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, the late Senator from the State of New Hampshire, JACOB H. GALLINGER, was a great and good man, and entitled to the confidence and respect of his fellow men, which he held throughout the whole period of his public life.

Born on a farm just outside of the northern limits of Cornwall, Canada, he determined when but a boy to select for himself a career of usefulness. Being one of a family of 12 children, he, of necessity, had to start out quite early to make his way in the world. He became an apprentice to the printing trade, and it was while working as a printer that he determined to fit himself for a profession. He studied medicine at the Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, and was graduated at the head of his class with the highest honors in 1858. After a time spent in travel and study, in 1861 he settled in Concord to follow the profession of medicine and surgery. I knew Dr. GALLINGER perhaps longer than any other man in Congress. It was as a practitioner that I first knew him. As a boy in Concord, the city of my birth, I remember him as a successful physician. His practice was not merely local, his services were in demand for advice and consultation by the profession throughout the State. He became widely known and made lasting friends wherever he went, long before he held public office. His industry did not stop with the performance of his arduous duties as a physician; he obtained recognition as a writer of unusual ability, and was a contributor to medical literature. His articles published in the newspapers relating to public questions attracted wide and deserved popular attention.

In politics he was a Republican and a strong party man from the start. Because of his great interest in public affairs he was chosen in 1872 a member of the State legislature, where he served with distinction. In 1876 he was elected a member of the State constitutional convention and advocated a number of important amendments, which were ratified by the people. He rendered valuable service in the State senate, was chosen its presiding officer, and for many years was chairman of the Republican State Committee. Because of his great ability and untiring efforts in behalf of the people he was elected to represent his district in the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses, and on March 4, 1891, was elevated to a seat in the Senate of the United States.

He did not receive this great honor without passing through the severest political contests and the strongest personal opposition which can come to men holding high office or remaining long in public life. He encountered and overcame obstacles and conquered his opponents through his dominant courage. There was no citizen of the State, no matter how humble, who did not feel free to call upon the Senator for assistance. His services were always freely and willingly given, and because of the affection in which he was held by his home folks they returned him to Congress repeatedly, where he won the esteem and admiration of his colleagues by his eminent service in both branches of the National Legislature. Through perseverance, self-reliance, and great natural ability he advanced in influence and power until he achieved the distinction of being chosen the leader of his party in the upper House of Congress.

It can be stated truthfully that during his long public career he was a genuine and untiring public servant. From 1891 to the time of his death he remained continuously in the Senate, having served for a longer period of time than any other Senator from New Hampshire. Because of his great knowledge of governmental affairs his counsel was always sought on public questions which were subjects for legislation. His advice was desired equally on problems and policies in which his party was concerned both in Congress and at State and National conventions. As a man of sound logic, his judgment was ever desired and always valued. He was a conspicuous figure in Republican politics for nearly half of a century.

As the minority leader of the Senate, he showed superior qualities as a parliamentarian. Ready and powerful in debate, he took an active part in the solution of the great problems of government during all the period of his service in both Houses of Congress. He bore no ill will toward those who opposed him and enjoyed the respect equally of political friend and foe. Always kindly and sympathetic and with a high sense of personal honor, a promise given to a colleague was with him a compact to be carried out with strict fidelity. In the late

war he gave unswerving support to the President in every measure having for its purpose the successful termination of the conflict.

I was one of a committee appointed by the Speaker to attend the funeral of Senator GALLINGER at Concord. The exceptional honor paid to his memory on that occasion by the officials of his State is worthy of note. As an extraordinary evidence of the respect and veneration in which he was held, his remains were taken to the Capitol Building, there to lie in state, that the people of the city and of the Commonwealth he so long and honorably represented might pay their final tribute to him. Only once before was a similar mark of respect shown to a citizen of New Hampshire, and that was on the occasion of the death of a former President of the United States, Franklin Pierce. From all over the old Granite State and from many sections of the country sorrowing friends attended the last exercises over the body of the departed statesman.

Senator GALLINGER's life was unique in many particulars. Despite his great age, he reached the zenith of his power and popularity when he was called to his last reward. In all the history of our public men few served in Congress for so long a period as Senator GALLINGER, and it is doubtful if any departed leaving a greater good will than did the Senator from New Hampshire. The annoyances and difficulties incident to a public career did not corrode his nature or alter his kindly disposition. He remained to the end of his industrious and distinguished career the same courteous gentleman I first knew as a young physician in Concord. Dr. GALLINGER went out of this life with a consciousness of duty well and faithfully performed and with the lasting friendship of his colleagues and associates; he closed his long and splendid career possessing the confidence, respect, and admiration of the entire Nation.

Mr. SHERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, as a plain citizen of the Republic, Senator GALLINGER was well worth knowing. Aside from his wide knowledge of public men and affairs of government, he had an alluring personality. He was gifted with delightful social qualities and a rare sense of humor, without which, to quote the specious words of Richard La Gallienne, "the heart of humanity had long since broken."

I knew Senator GALLINGER well; was associated with him for four months in 1912 in the prolonged contest of the conferees of the Senate and House on my dollar-a-day pension bill; again, at two famous banquets in this Capital in honor of the eightieth and eighty-second birthdays of the Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON, of Illinois. Of the 12 present at the last banquet, May 7, 1918, Senator GALLINGER was one of the octogenarians. Like a majority of our public men of enduring fame, Senator GALLINGER was the sole architect of his remarkable public career. It is history that a majority of our most successful and longest enduring public men were born poor and started life without the advantages of a liberal or college education.

Gen. Andrew Jackson, born of a North Carolina farm laborer, with no opportunities for an education, was the commander of a volunteer army, winner of the only land battle in the war of 1812, twice President of the United States, in 1828 and 1832, always on the firing line in war, and leaving an honorable and enduring record in peace. Henry Clay, born poor, self-educated, self-made, was the foremost orator and statesman of a whole generation of public men. Abraham Lincoln, born in a Kentucky log cabin, who never saw the inside of a university and who learned to read books at night by the light of a pine-knot fire, became the guiding hand in the grandest epoch-making era of all civilization. His oration on the battle field of Gettysburg is the most inspiring and glorious classic of all languages.

I know of Senator GALLINGER's boyhood days, and of his early manhood struggles to win recognition and honor in the battle of life. His record in the New Hampshire Legislature, in the National House of Representatives, and in the Senate, covering 47 years of continuous service, has never been equaled by any public man that New England ever honored with a public trust. And his career differs from that of any public man of continental fame of New England birth in that he died in office in the full favor and affection of the people of his State, and not a disappointed man like Daniel Webster, another great son of New Hampshire, or James G. Blaine, of Maine, or Henry Clay, of Kentucky. Even Charles Sumner, ranking among the first of New England's great sons, was officially criticized in a resolution by the Legislature of Massachusetts, and died a disappointed man.

While New Hampshire is one of the smallest States in the Union in area and population, ranking as the fourteenth in population, it not only furnished in Daniel Webster the foremost orator and statesman of the ante-bellum period, but during the Civil War a private soldier—Walter Kettridge—who composed by the light of a bivouac fire the finest and most pathetic lyric song of the entire war—"Tenting To-night on the Old Camp Ground."

And New Hampshire also was the birthplace and home of the greatest family of patriotic singers ever known in the United States. I refer to the famous Hutchinson family. It is among my earliest and most enduring memories that I heard these singers of thrilling lyrics in 1845, when as a barefoot boy, in the open air one starlit night, to the accompaniment of the bells, I heard these soul-inspiring songs. Sixteen years later the same family sang the patriotic songs of the Civil War around the gleaming bivouac fires of the Army of the Potomac.

We should not let this occasion pass without gathering some lesson of value to the living, especially to the young men of to-day who, like our departed friend in his boyhood, are struggling against what seems adverse fate. The brightest gleam of hope for the poor young men of to-day is in the knowledge that the greatest men who have ever served or shone in the high places of power in this Republic have been, like Senator GALLINGER, of humble birth and limited opportunities in boyhood.

I am not here to decry a college education. I believe there is some merit in one couplet of an old English poet:

'Tis education forms the common mind;
Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined.

But we have many notable instances in our history of too much cultivation of the common mind, where this excessive cultivation, like the long cultivation of the old tobacco lands of Virginia, has exhausted all the original substance of the soil. It sometimes happens that too much acquired book knowledge drives out all intuitive perception or original thought. Hence we have many notable instances where the robust mind of a robust man, who is compelled to graduate in the school of hard knocks and common sense, proves the most successful citizen or public official.

And let us here in this historic Chamber reconsecrate ourselves to that patriotism that was always so fervently typified in our dead friend, a statesman whose association and friendship added to our joys of living, and whose character and example gave us hope for higher ideals in government.

Such graves as his are pilgrim shrines,
Shrines to no code or creed confined—
The Delphian vales, the Palestines,
The Meccas of the mind.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, Senator GALLINGER became a member of the United States Senate seven years before I became a Member of this House. I never met him until I met him in this Capitol. I had read of him so much in the New England newspapers that I felt acquainted with him even before I met him here. He had a very remarkable career, as I knew it by an intimate knowledge of what occurred in his life as recorded faithfully in the papers, which then kept full account of New England movements and New England public men.

Coming to this House in 1898, I was assigned by Speaker Reed to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and I have served on that committee continuously since I have been a Member of the House.

A few years ago when committee appointments were desired on the Republican side of the House I had one or two other committee assignments which I voluntarily surrendered to accommodate some of my colleagues who desired to be recognized, and since that time I have devoted my whole attention to the work of that committee, of which I was chairman three and one-half years, and thus I was brought in close contact with Senator GALLINGER, as he was a member of the Committee on Commerce in the Senate of the United States. He was concerned in everything that related to advantage for the American merchant marine. He was a firm believer in retaining for the American-owned vessels and American-commanded vessels the right and privilege of our coastwise trade. That, I think, was one of his strongest contentions. And I learned from him many years ago of the advantages that would come from such a course. Since I have been here there has been considerable contention in the committee of which I have been a member toward relaxing that restriction and allowing the coastwise trade to be entered into by foreign-built vessels.

We talk sometimes of maintaining great armies and great navies in order that our honor may be preserved. I have always believed in keeping the Nation strong. There is no stronger element for the preservation of the American Nation than the preservation of the coastwise trade for American-built and American-commanded vessels, for the reason that if any enemy approached our coast, either on the Atlantic or the Pacific, if the vessels of the coastwise trade were manned by

American seamen and the vessels were commanded by American officers, then we had a coast guard in addition to our Navy which would detect at any time the approach of an enemy coming to attack our coast. For that reason he and I agreed we would be entirely unwise to admit foreign-owned, foreign-built, or foreign-manned vessels to the coastwise trade.

He was very much interested in the establishment of foreign trade. He believed in building up a great merchant marine. I was a firm believer in that policy myself before I became a Member of this House, and I have been a very much stronger advocate since I have been here than I ever was before. I believe that we should long ago have made every effort to upbuild our American merchant marine, and if we had performed that duty we should have been very much better prepared for war than we were because of so many years' delay in not attending to that great essential of supremacy upon the seas.

Arguments were brought to bear in a great many instances in regard to the lack of necessity for providing an American merchant marine. One of them was that other nations could carry our products cheaper than we could carry them ourselves; and consequently, if we wanted to keep transportation we must not encourage an American merchant marine, which would be more costly, but to maintain the facilities which we then enjoyed would be very much cheaper.

Senator GALLINGER and others persistently fought against what we believed was a false idea. And since we have been in war one great fact has been revealed, and that is that some men who were away from the seacoast and who contended that the price of their products would be favorably affected by the reduction in freight rates have been convinced since the recent war that prices of the products of the farm were made on this side of the water and the freight was added to the cost, whatever it might be, and the purchasers paid the freight.

Senator GALLINGER's career was certainly very remarkable. He was not a native of the United States, but he was every inch a typical American.

The dividing line between British North America and the United States it would be hard to define. I have many constituents who were born in the same country where Senator GALLINGER was born and who came and settled amongst us in this country, and they are amongst the strongest adherents of our national cause to-day, equal in their belief in and their devotion to the American Nation with those who are natives to the soil.

I have been looking somewhat over Senator GALLINGER's career in public life, in the State of New Hampshire in the Senate, in the constitutional convention, and also his career in this House, where he served for two terms with honor to himself and credit to his State, and also in the Senate of the United States, where he served from 1891 up to the day of his departure to another life. His public career was purely unselfish. He held a high position among the public men of his generation.

He was no timeserver. He was not a man who failed to take a stand on any public question. He was radically a Republican, but he was broad enough to see very much beyond simply the party line. A gentleman said to me, "You are not going to call Senator GALLINGER a Progressive?" I said, "No, not in a political sense." I would not call him a "Progressive," because he never had a tincture of progressivism in political theory, but he was progressive in every act of his career. He was an advanced thinker and an advanced doer of great things. He never was backward in anything that he undertook. He put himself forward and served his country at every opportunity.

Allusion has been made by some of the Members who have preceded me to his great work in the United States Senate in behalf of the District of Columbia. I think he was one of the foremost friends of this much-neglected part of our country when it comes to questions of legislation.

He was persistent and foremost during all of his career in endeavoring to secure justice to the people of this most important part of our country, who have no representative in either branch of the Congress. He was interested in everything that meant for the public advancement here, both in regard to public health and in regard to public education. He was a trustee of the George Washington University of this city, a very useful institution. I happen to have a son who was a graduate from the law department of that university, and I frequently talked with Senator GALLINGER in regard to the interests of the university after my son became connected with it, and I found him very broad in all his views in regard to education.

My education was limited in early life, and I have always regretted that I did not then value the advantage which a good education affords; but I want to say, for the encouragement of the youth of to-day, that if any young man does not obtain the education that he thinks he ought to have he ought to take the example of a man like the late Senator GALLINGER, who took advantage of every opportunity that was presented to him; although his educational facilities were not as great as those of some of the young men of to-day, he patiently and persistently pursued the task set before him. He had great natural abilities, and he acquired a wide knowledge of every subject that he undertook to enter upon, and it should be a matter of encouragement to the rising generation to appreciate the opportunities that our country affords. No other country on the face of the earth affords any such opportunities.

Whatever may be concluded in the settlement of the great controversy between other nations through which we have recently passed, whatever may be the final settlement of the great questions that will arise from that conflict, the United States will certainly be one of the foremost of all nations in bringing about a proper settlement of the great problems that will be considered at the peace conference now in session. Senator GALLINGER wrote me a letter in 1915, inclosing to me a bill prepared by himself, and I laid it aside where I could put my hand on it at any time, not then thinking that I would have occasion to refer to it on such an occasion as this. But it has come to my mind that perhaps I ought to refer to it. It is a measure that he introduced in the Senate of the United States on December 7, 1915, entitled "A bill to encourage American shipbuilding and navigation, to establish American ocean mail lines, to increase the naval reserve, and to promote the commerce of the United States."

I have looked that bill over with a great deal of interest. It provided means which if enacted into law might have built up the American merchant marine. It was a method which I long believed in, and which I had tried several times during my membership in this House to have the House favorably consider. Once my party associates succeeded in getting it through this House by a very small margin, but the bill failed in the Senate by reason of the adjournment of a session of the Congress before action could be had. At a subsequent time the Senate passed a bill of that nature, and it came over to this House, but failed of enactment here by one vote. Senator GALLINGER at that time introduced the bill in the Senate, and I very gladly voted for it and worked for it here. I believed in that method of upbuilding a merchant marine rather than by a wasteful expenditure of money.

We have now what is called an American merchant marine established. It has been rather a costly experiment. Enough money was placed by the Congress to the credit of the Shipping Board, nearly $4,000,000,000, to construct 10 Panama Canals, and notwithstanding that vast sum was granted there was only a limited number of vessels that were available to help us win the war. We won the war in spite of our lack of an American merchant marine.

And though we may have failed in some respects, we have undoubtedly prepared the way for future Congresses to provide an American merchant marine. Recently I noticed that the president of the Shipping Board was busy across the water preparing for the establishment of our foreign trade; but before they can get American shipping in shape to compete with the shipping interests abroad we shall have to wipe out at least $1,000,000,000, and I fear we shall be compelled to wipe out a second billion of dollars before we can successfully meet the competition with the nations which have been for so long a period of years taking care of their merchant marine, while we, as a Nation, have slumbered.

Senator GALLINGER was a member of the Merchant Marine Commission which visited important shipping ports in our own country and subsequently visited foreign countries investigating the necessity of the United States having a merchant marine and to ascertain what hindrances existed there to reestablishing our foreign trade. Senator GALLINGER submitted an elaborate report. Gen. GROSVENOR, of Ohio, late a Member of this House, was a member of that commission, as was also Senator LODGE, who became the successor of Senator GALLINGER as the leader in the Senate. They made a very full investigation. Their reports are a matter of record in the Library of Congress and they showed a great deal of interest in this all-pervading subject which I believe will be interesting and helpful for the Congress in the months that are to confront us in the near future.

I regret very much we can not have the advantage of Senator GALLINGER's presence to help us to solve this great shipping problem, but, as I have stated, his work during his life will be helpful in the solution thereof.

Allusion was made by the gentleman who preceded me to a luncheon that those of our membership who have passed three score years and ten in this House have been invited to participate for the third time. Senator GALLINGER was present last year at the last anniversary of the birth of Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON

on May 7, 1918. Several Members who were present at the first and subsequent luncheons have passed away. Senator GALLINGER was present there last year, and from his appearance then all who participated therein expected that we should have the pleasure of his presence for another gathering when the next anniversary of the birth of Mr. CANNON should occur. But Senator GALLINGER has gone to that bourne from which no traveler ever returns. We appreciate the great work he did, we recognize the record he made here, and we admire his breadth of character, his engaging personality, and we appreciate also his ability and faithfulness in every work in which he engaged. I was appointed a member of the committee which attended the funeral of the late Senator. His body was carried to the capitol building in the city of Concord and there laid in state. At the church where the funeral exercises were held Senator LODGE delivered an eloquent and fitting eulogy on the life, character, and public services of the late Senator, his former associate and personal friend.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, it was my good fortune to know JACOB HAROLD GALLINGER for nearly a quarter of a century. While our acquaintance and association was not particularly intimate it was of such a character—personal, social, and official—as to enable me to form an intelligent opinion of him and was the foundation of a sincere appreciation of and respect and regard for this distinguished man who for so many years ably represented the Commonwealth of New Hampshire in the Congress of the United States.

That JACOB HAROLD GALLINGER was a great and good man was eloquently and conclusively demonstrated by the fact of the long period of his exalted public service and the number and variety of the distinguished honors and heavy responsibilities placed and conferred upon him during the many years of his active life. No man who did not possess the virtues and endowments of honesty, courage, industry, and ability in a marked and unusual degree could for so long a period of time have retained the affection, confidence, and support of the sane, sensible, and discerning people of the Commonwealth of New Hampshire.

We are reminded by Holy Writ that there is a difference in the quality of glory celestial and terrestrial. Every light that shines to illuminate the physical, the moral, the spiritual pathways of men has its own individual and peculiar virtues. Each has its particular mission for good and each differs from the other in the character of the helpful influence and impression it exerts and creates.

Out of the many helpful, stimulating, and illuminating qualities of the character of our departed friend, two in particular challenged my attention and won my admiration—his steadfastness and his modesty. These are not essential attributes of greatness; in fact they are qualities that have been sadly lacking in the character of some truly great men. The possession of these qualities, however, serve to accentuate other great qualities of heart and mind, and the possession of them brings to their possessor, who is otherwise distinguished, not only the appreciation of his great qualities but the added tribute of unqualified respect and sincere personal affection and regard.

Take him all in all, JACOB HAROLD GALLINGER possessed the kind of character we might wish for our best beloved and dearest friend. The honors that came to him will be long remembered and cherished as a valuable possession of memory by friend and relative, but, after all, that which really counts and will form the most precious heritage of memory will be the praiseworthy way in which he accepted and bore these honors; the modesty, the fidelity, and the wisdom with which he discharged the responsibilities which those honors brought. His earthly work is finished, but the beneficial effect of his work and accomplishments will long continue; above all, the influence of his character, of the great and worthy qualities of his mind and heart, has become a part of the immortal, helpful, moral forces of the universe.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege to have known men of the generation in which Senator GALLINGER was a great leader. The generation that is passing with Senator GALLINGER has contributed more to mankind than any generation that preceded it in the history of civilization. No other generation has seen such progress for the welfare of mankind as this generation has seen. This progress has been largely the result of the high purpose and constructive statesmanship of the men whom that generation selected for their leaders. Men of mediocre ability were not sent to the front lines for action by that virile generation of great men. Mark the achievements. When Senator GALLINGER came he found matters much as they had been for centuries. The progress of civilization had been slow and marked by few milestones. Men and women were still carding, spinning, and weaving by hand. They drove their flocks and herds for miles to market.

They tilled their soil and sowed their grain and garnered their harvests with simple implements. Financial and fiscal systems were unstable and inefficient. Economic policies ministered only at short intervals to the welfare of the people statesmen sought to serve.

Senator GALLINGER'S generation of statesmen have led the civilization of the world in the reformation of all of those things. He was a part of that great constructive statesmanship. He saw the rapid advance that was made from the spinning wheel and the loom to the finished machinery and great factories of to-day that minister to the necessities and welfare of mankind. He saw and was part of the statesmanship that adjusted finances and economic policies of this Nation so that industry, finance, and commerce were stabilized.

It is a privilege to have known such a man. Death was kind to him in that it delayed the day of its visit to him until it found him in the ripeness of his years yet in full possession of all those qualities of heart and brain that fit their possessor for usefulness to mankind. He was yet in the possession of all his faculties in a high degree, was still the leader of men, yea indeed the leader in the Senate of the United States, the greatest legislative body of its kind in his day in the world. It was his privilege to be taken from life during his leadership of that great body.

What a mysterious messenger after all is Death. It comes, removes its victim from place of leadership as well as from place of little note and yet does not disturb the world in its progress. The morning after Senator GALLINGER'S death the affairs of the world went on. The Senate and this House paused awhile with bowed heads and paid a tribute to his memory and then resumed under other leadership the work from which he had been taken.

Senator GALLINGER'S place will be filled by other men. Few, however, will take to public life and to positions of leadership, the higher order of constructive statesmanship, that he possessed in so rare a degree. He was modest and patient. He respected those who differed with him. I saw him for four months in almost daily sessions of a conference with a conferee who would not sign the conference report. After opening the conference Senator GALLINGER would say, "Are the conferees ready to sign the conference report?" One would answer in the negative. Senator GALLINGER would say, "The conference is adjourned until Thursday." A rare patience, a patience that finally brought a unanimous report.

His life was full of years and honors when he left life to solve the mystery of death. May we have more like him in the days to come when we need them.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. Speaker, it is well that we should on this beautiful Sabbath Day pause to pay just tribute to the character and memory of JACOB HAROLD GALLINGER, New Hampshire's foremost citizen, who has peacefully passed to the great beyond after a life full of usefulness, not only to the State which was proud to honor him, but the great Republic he served so long and well.

His record is a prominent part in the legislative proceedings and achievements of the American Congress for more than a quarter of a century. His words and deeds are recorded in the enduring records of the greatest legislative body in the world and during the most important period in the history of the Nation. When Senator GALLINGER was a Member of the lower House of Congress, one of Ohio's illustrious statesmen, John Sherman, was the President pro tempore of the Senate, along with the brilliant John J. Ingalls, from Kansas, who also presided over the Senate during a part of that period, while that able son of Kentucky, John G. Carlisle, was serving as Speaker of this House. While a Member of the Senate the Speakers of the House were John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, Charles F. Crisp, of Georgia, David B. Henderson, of Iowa, JOSEPH G. CANNON, of Illinois, and CHAMP CLARK, of Missouri.

During Senator GALLINGER'S long, faithful, and conspicuous service in the upper House of Congress, the White House was occupied by Harrison, Cleveland, McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson.

What a long, great, and honorable career of fidelity and usefulness! He served in both branches of the New Hampshire Legislature for six terms, was the presiding officer of the State senate, an influential member of the constitutional convention, the surgeon general of the State National Guard, four years of activity in the House of Representatives of the American Con-

gress, to be followed by the people of the State in a promotion to membership in the United States Senate, covering a period of 27 years, or until he was called to his great and final reward.

Through this long period of his official career he was rendering invaluable service to the Republican Party which had honored and trusted him and whose principles he cherished and loved to serve and promote. He was chairman of the Republican State committee 18 years; member of the Republican national executive committee, delegate to four Republican national conventions, chairman of the Republican senatorial committee, and chairman of the joint caucus of Republican Senators and Members of the House here in the Capitol for the past 10 years. He was an able and impartial President pro tempore of the United States Senate during the Sixty-second Congress.

For a moment consider the great and vital legislative questions to which his name was linked: Chairman of the Merchant Marine Commission, vice chairman of the National Waterways Commission, and member of the National Forest Reservation Commission. At the time of his death he was the chairman of the conference of the minority and an influential member of the Committee on Appropriations, Finance, Manufactures, Pacific Railroads, Printing, and Rules.

His many speeches favoring a Merchant Marine and a Protective Tariff are among the strongest, most convincing and unanswerable to be found in the great debates in Congress during the past quarter of a century. His constant and unceasing work for Washington city and the District of Columbia entitle him to the lasting gratitude of the people of the Capital city and every American who is proud of the official home of the Republic.

Senator GALLINGER was intensely an American. The business men trusted him for he believed in promoting and safeguarding the commercial and industrial interests of the country. He never waivered in his advocacy and support of legislation to insure the prosperity and happiness of our great army of industrial workers. He was not unmindful of the old heroes whose courage and valor saved the Union, and legislation for them, their widows, and dependent children received his earnest support. No one in the Congress was more anxious or earnest in aiding in providing needed legislation for our successful prosecution of the great world war. Measures for the welfare and safety of the Republic, for the social, moral, civic, material, intellectual, and patriotic improvement and development of all the people ever found in him an earnest and enthusiastic champion.

Senator GALLINGER was absolutely free from pretense and an utter stranger to hypocrisy. He was open, manly, genial, kind, and could always and under all circumstances be trusted and relied upon to the limit. He was devoted to friends, faithful to constituents, true to party, and loyal to country. The noble deeds to his credit, the splendid example he left, his untarnished name, are precious legacies more enduring and valuable than wealth or rank.

Our families lived beneath the same roof 30 long years ago in this city. He was my esteemed and valued friend and I had every reason to honor, respect, and love him for his unfailing interest and friendship for me and mine.

Mr. Speaker, I offer my simple but heartfelt tribute to the memory of New Hampshire's great and illustrious son, whose private and official deeds will be long remembered and cherished and whose public achievements will not be forgotten by the grateful people of the Republic.

Mr. BURROUGHS. Mr. Speaker, in the death of Senator GALLINGER, at Franklin, N. H., in the eighty-second year of his age, on August 17, 1918, New Hampshire lost her most distinguished and influential public servant and the country at large a leader and statesman who had contributed richly to the national welfare.

Three times elected to membership in each branch of the New Hampshire Legislature; a delegate and chairman of the delegation from his State to at least four Republican national conventions; a member of the New Hampshire constitutional convention in 1876, in which body he took a prominent part in formulating amendments which were later submitted to and adopted by the people of his State; a Member of this House in the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses, where he early took high rank as an intelligent legislator and forceful debater; and a Senator of the United States continuously for more than 27 years, from March 4, 1891, to the date of his death, it may truly be said of Senator GALLINGER that he gave himself wholly and unreservedly to the service of his country. In spite of failing physical powers in recent years, his strength of mind, his grasp of intricate questions, his quickness and acuteness of perception, remained undiminished to the last, and enabled him almost to the day of his death to perform a literally prodigious amount of effective labor.

At no time in his long and highly honorable public career was his service more highly useful to his State and to the Nation than at the second session of the Sixty-fifth Congress, just closed, when, with the country at war, and himself the leader of his party on the floor of the Senate, he was present almost every day and took an active part in the discussion of all important questions.

He died in harness, as he would have wished to die. He died as serenely and bravely as he lived.

JACOB HAROLD GALLINGER was a fine example of what we often speak of as the "self-made man." Born on a farm in Cornwall, Ontario, Canada, March 28, 1837, receiving the advantages of a common school and an academic education, he started life as a printer. He served his time as an apprentice and became a member of the Union of Journeymen Printers. Later in life he took great pride in the fact that he was a member of organized labor, and the Typographical Union and Plate Printers' Union of Washington, D. C., counted him among their stanchest friends. One of the principal addresses at the great birthday banquet given in his honor by the Chamber of Commerce and the citizens of the District of Columbia in 1911 was delivered by the president of one of the local unions, who presented him with a large silver pitcher in token of the esteem in which he was held by the members of the profession in Washington.

He studied medicine in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he graduated at the head of his class. I, myself, have often heard him speak of the privations and sacrifices made necessary for him by those years of preparation. Well do I remember him 35 years ago, riding day and night in all sorts of weather ministering to the sick throughout the whole country for miles around his home at Concord, N. H., for he was then known as one of the most successful physicians in that locality.

He knew from boyhood the meaning of hard work: long hours had no terrors for him. It was for this reason, I suppose, that he seemed to have scant sympathy with those who in recent times are continually emphasizing the idea that destitution and pauperism and all other ills that flesh is heir to are primarily due to existing conditions of civilized society. Was it not under these same conditions that he had started from the bottom and climbed to the top? Why then tear down, why overturn, why revolutionize?

Admitting always there is a great deal in the present organization of society which might be improved by well-considered legislation, he held strongly to the belief that the chief cause of suffering and distress in the world is found not so much in social as in economic conditions and failings and defects in the individual. He put emphasis upon the duties and responsibilities of the citizen rather more than upon his rights, and if at times he seemed to some of us to put undue stress on the part which individualism must fulfill in our time we must always remember that he was brought up under the influence of the school of the earlier economists, whose fundamental assumption was that free competition involving freedom of contract and individual liberty was universal and all beneficent.

Throughout his whole public career Senator GALLINGER maintained a firm belief in the wisdom of a protective tariff policy. Indeed, this may truly be said to have been the cornerstone of his whole political philosophy. No statesman of his day had studied this question more thoroughly or had a broader comprehension of its meaning. For more than a quarter of a century no man in either branch of Congress was a more earnest, consistent, and forceful advocate of this doctrine. I have before me as I speak a pamphlet containing a speech by him in the Senate on May 16, 17, and 19, 1894. It is entitled "American Tariffs from Plymouth Rock to McKinley." It was later printed and widely distributed throughout the country by the American Protective Tariff League. It purports to be, as indeed it is, a most exhaustive analysis of the arguments both for and against a protective tariff, together with a complete survey of our tariff history from the earliest times. In clearness of statement, wealth of illustration, and comprehensive grasp and treatment of subject-matter, it is to my mind the strongest, as it is altogether the most illuminating, speech on the tariff question that I have ever read.

If any man in the public life of America ever lived to see a position that he had taken thoroughly justified by subsequent events, that man was Senator GALLINGER, with reference to our merchant marine.

For years his voice, with that of his friend, Senator FRYE of Maine, rang out almost alone in the Congress of the United States in eloquent and vigorous protest against the short-sighted and un-American policy under which our flag, once

known and honored in every port of the world, had practically disappeared in the foreign commerce of the United States. Again and again he brought home to the American people the incontrovertible facts of history in connection with this subject. He reminded us that once we were masters of the seas, that until after the middle of the 19th century our maritime power was preeminently successful, that then we faced inland and turned our energies and attention to the conquest of our continent—we felled our forest, fenced our fields, broke our prairies, built our highways and railroads, bridged our streams, tunneled our mountains, harnessed our water power, and exploited our mines, built our cities and became the greatest agricultural and industrial country of the world, leaving to other nations the task of carrying our products across the seas. At the outbreak of the Civil War we had two and a half millions of tonnage. By 1891 this had been reduced to a little more than one million and it had not increased at the outbreak of the recent war. Our Navy had greatly increased but our merchant marine had remained undeveloped. Our shipyards had been closed and the shipwrights had turned their energies in other directions.

As chairman of the Merchant Marine Commission appointed under authority of Congress in 1904, Senator GALLINGER spent months taking testimony in all parts of the country—on the coasts of the North and South Atlantic, the Great Lakes, the Pacific, and the Gulf of Mexico. He prepared a very comprehensive and elaborate report embodying the conclusions of the commission which he, as its chairman, submitted to the Senate at the opening of the third session of the Fifty-eighth Congress. This report is at once a masterpiece of sustained argument and a powerful appeal to the patriotic spirit of the American people. It is but a simple statement of truth to say that if the recommendations therein contained had found expression in the legislation suggested and which Senator GALLINGER later introduced in the Senate and strongly advocated America would not have found herself in the humiliating and defenseless position on the seas that characterized her entrance into the European war.

As no man in the history of our State ever represented her in Congress for so long a period, so it may also truthfully be said that no man ever served New Hampshire in any capacity with a greater industry, loyalty, or devotion than Senator GALLINGER. Nothing that affected the State, its institutions, or its people in any degree was too trivial to receive his painstaking and earnest consideration. Any enterprise that seemed to him to be in the interest of New Hampshire was sure to receive his strong and loyal support. I suppose, for instance, that no man in our public life had done more than he to improve our beautiful harbor at Portsmouth and the navy yard located at the same place. Indeed, one of the very last acts of Senator GALLINGER'S official life was to move an amendment to the naval bill in the Senate providing for an additional dry dock at the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

Some one has said that all associated action among men exhibits an inevitable conflict between the idea of combined efficiency and the idea of individual freedom. Neither can prevail without some sacrifice of the other. The difference is temperamental and the two types of character are hard to reconcile.

Senator GALLINGER belonged to the type which seeks efficiency by the law of its nature. All of his instincts were for order, discipline, intelligent direction, voluntary subordination to a common purpose. That explains, in my judgment, why in politics, from first to last, he was always for party organization and party responsibility. Certainly he was always a staunch party man. He had the capacity for sympathetic appreciation of the feelings and motives of others and that, as we all know, is what makes associated action easy. He thought much of the common cause in which he was enlisted and little of his own advantage. He was simple and direct in thought and action and frank and truthful and entirely free from that cowardice which breeds deception.

Personally, he was one of the most lovable men I have ever known—a loyal friend and charming companion and an affectionate husband and father. His sympathies were broad and generous. He was fond of music and flowers and literature and the companionship of little children. He loved the fields and hills and woods, and through most of his active career found greatest relaxation and rest in the "house by the side of the road," on the little Salisbury farm. There he took the keenest pleasure in the management and betterment of his property. Only last year he drove a deep artesian well on this farm and set out a large number of young apple trees of a special variety that he had been at great pains to secure in a western State. He fully expected to "round out a century," as he expressed it, and watch his new orchard in its development. His motto throughout life seemed to be "Act as if you were to live forever—live as if you were to die to-morrow." Sorrow came to him, but he met it manfully. It neither embittered nor crushed him. He was a popular type of the American optimist, imparting confidence and enthusiasm to all who came within the influence of his delightful personality. His course was a steadfast and consistent one throughout his whole public career. His convictions were strong and he held them strongly.

I think it was James A. Garfield who said in substance that in the minds of most men the kingdom of opinion is divided into three territories—the territory of yes, the territory of no, and a broad unexplored middle ground of doubt. That middle ground in the mind of Senator GALLINGER was very narrow. Nearly all his territory was occupied by positive convictions. On most questions his mind was made up more completely than that of almost any man I have ever known.

On his 81st birthday he said in the Senate, in the course of some remarks appropriate to the occasion:

> I have had no controversy during the 27 years of my membership in the Senate with any Senator that lasted overnight.

This would explain why, although from first to last as I have stated, he was a strong party man, Senator GALLINGER had the warm friendship and even affection of men long associated with him in Congress who differed radically with him in political belief. As illustrating what I have just said, I want to quote a few words from some remarks made by Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi, a prominent Democratic Senator, on the occasion of Senator GALLINGER'S 81st birthday.

Senator WILLIAMS said:

> I have never known a sweeter person, a man who was more of a real man, honest, true, faithful, and brave in the entertainment and expression of opinion, than the Senator from New Hampshire. When a partially reconstructed rebel can say that about a down-east Yankee, that ought to go pretty far.
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> I have served with him on committees, I have served with him in this body, and I have never yet seen the day, as far apart as he and I were and are politically, when a statement of his about a matter of fact did not carry with me absolute verity, not verisimilitude, as statements of that sort coming from Representatives and Senators generally do, but absolute verity. I would no more doubt his word, I would no more doubt his integrity, intellectual or moral, than I would doubt my own.
>
> Mr. President, my temperament is such that I either love men or hate them; nobody is indifferent to me. I hate men when I hate them because I think they are untrue. I think they are insincere, I think that they camouflage; and I love men when I love them because I think they are true and do not camouflage and are not insincere. I love an open enemy who fights me to the hilt of the dagger very much more than I love a fellow with velvet gloves who seeks an aperture under my fifth rib without advising me beforehand that he is going to seek it. I think that Senator GALLINGER falls within the lines of the people whom I love and whom I have a right to love and do love, because they are honest and because I try to be honest."

The accident of birth in another country precluded him from aspirations to the highest honors in the land of his adoption, but for several years he had been the acknowledged leader of his party in the Senate, where he had met the exacting duties of this high and responsible position with dignity, distinction, and to the general satisfaction of his associates in that body.

Although born in Canada and on his father's side of German parentage, never was there so much as a whisper of suspicion of his thorough-going and stalwart Americanism. Indeed, it was that spirit that seemed to give motive and inspiration to his whole public career. Always his argument for a protective tariff came back to the fundamental proposition that the American wage scale and American standards of living must at all hazards be maintained. It was the same in regard to the merchant marine. His whole being seemed to revolt at the idea of America remaining for another moment in a humiliating position of dependence upon foreign governments and foreign shipowners in our overseas trade. Although never a "jingo" in any sense of the word, he was not a pacifist as the term is now understood. He hated war, as I believe most right-minded men do, but that did not carry him to the extent of being willing to go to any length or pay any price in order to maintain peace. He stood for a policy of reasonable preparedness long before the European war broke out. It was in no spirit of enthusiasm, but rather with sorrow, because he saw no other honorable course, that he voted for the declaration of war with Germany. After the war came, no man in either branch of Congress stood more stoutly than he for its vigorous prosecution to complete victory.

It was due in no small degree to his wise counsel and leadership that throughout the war his party in Congress gave loyal and whole-hearted support to the Government upon all war measures. Had he lived to see that glad November morning, when once again across the darkened skies shot the bright rays of coming peace, there would have been no man within the confines of this great Republic whose heart would have leaped with greater joy than his at the happy consummation.

There are many phases of his life and public service of which I would like to speak, especially of his zealous and painstaking efforts for the upbuilding, beautifying, and civic betterment of

this capital city, whose citizens of all classes had come to have for him a genuine and true affection; of his unflagging interest in and valuable service to the Union soldiers—veterans of the Civil War—with whom his name is a household word from one end of the land to the other; of his sincere belief in and strong advocacy of prohibition and equal suffrage in days when these causes were less popular and it took more courage to stand for them than now. But I will not say more. Most of these subjects have already been covered, and all, I am sure, will be covered by other speakers, who have had the advantage of a more intimate association than I with Senator GALLINGER during the many years of his congressional career.

Reviewing his life and summing up his qualities, I know of no words that may more fittingly be applied to him than those he himself spoke on a similar occasion of his long-time friend, Hon. James S. Sherman, former Vice President of the United States:

He was in the truest sense a patriot, loving his country and its institutions, and devoted to the happiness and welfare of all classes of its people. He was broad minded and large hearted, incapable of a meanness, and filled with sympathy and love for his fellows. Such a life surely did not end when death came. Rather let us believe that it was the beginning of a higher and better existence, and that the earthly activities of our friend were but the prelude to a life of greater beauty, of grander aspirations, and of nobler achievements.

It seems to me that the philosophy of Senator GALLINGER'S life is nowhere better expressed than in the beautiful lines of Henry Van Dyke:

Let me but live my life from year to year
With forward face and unreluctant soul,
Not hastening to, nor turning from, the goal;
Not mourning for the things that disappear
In the dim past, nor holding back in fear
From what the future veils; but with a whole
And happy heart, that pays its toll
To Youth and Age, and travels on with cheer.
So let the way wind up the hill or down,
Though rough or smooth, the journey will be joy;
Still seeking what I sought when but a boy,
New friendship, high adventure, and a crown.
I shall grow old, but never lose life's zest,
Because the road's last turn will be the best.

Mr. WOODS of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, in speaking to the resolution offered I feel that I voice the sentiment of the great liberty-loving people of the Central West in saying that they regret deeply the death of Senator GALLINGER and are united in honoring his memory.

Senator GALLINGER served well the people of his State. He did more, he served the people of every State in the Union. He founded that service on truth, righteousness, and a belief in equal treatment to all. His simple faith knew no distinction between the lofty and the lowly. He was the Republican leader of the Senate, not for New England only, but for the entire country as well. His counsel was keeping his party free alike from the snare of government by centralized autocratic bureaucracy and the delusion of anarchy inspired by the belief that liberty and rights of citizens can be protected without government.

By training and experience Senator GALLINGER was especially fitted to render impartial and unprejudiced public service. The 81 years he lived spanned the interval between a Nation staggering under the menace of disunion and a Nation mighty in the perfect unity and singleness of purpose which he helped to maintain.

During that interval he toiled to harmonize the discordant elements among the people of his country. He was not one of those who made patriotism an excuse for brutal excesses or arbitrary tyranny. Patriotism with him meant greater love of home, greater love of humanity and the ultimate brotherhood of man. It is therefore peculiarly fitting that on this Sabbath day we rest from our legislative work to do him honor.

Senator GALLINGER stood apart from those who believe that government can do no wrong, and while in other countries that element has decreased in recent years, in our own country their numbers have increased. They are dangerous in any country, and if predominant will destroy any form of government where the people rule. They may leave the shadow, but the substance of self-government—individual liberty and the rights of citizens—will be gradually lost.

The greatest public officials are true servants of the people, faithful to that ideal. They do not ride the wave of thoughtless popular approval, but steadfastly pursue that course which serves the permanent interests of all. Senator GALLINGER stood firmly for the inalienable sovereignty of the people and their inherent rights. He was conspicuous in abiding by the principle that government should exist for the sake of the people and not the people for the sake of the government, and that the holders of capital also should be wage earners and wage earners holders of capital.

Success crowned his public career, a success that is shared by every citizen of the United States, because it was founded on service for others. Believing that public office was merely a greater opportunity for larger service to the people, Senator GALLINGER was a leader to be loved and trusted. It is through the influence of such men that representative government, that liberty, that freedom of speech and press are maintained.

He believed that the producers of the world's wealth, not the spenders and manipulators of wealth, should direct the conduct of national affairs. He lived and worked to conserve and improve the political, economic, and social structure of the Nation. Always he opposed unbridled license, and with strength and patience fought to maintain the liberty of the people under the Constitution.

His final resting place is in the hills of New Hampshire that he loved, and ever will be held in tender memory and respect not only by those who knew him as a neighbor and friend but also by a Nation which knows the impress of his strength of character, his magnanimity, his self-control, and his fidelity to high principle and duty throughout a lifelong public career.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. BURROUGHS. Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that several gentlemen wished to have an opportunity to speak to-day, but for some reason or another were unable to be here, I ask unanimous consent that they have leave to extend their remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

ADJOURNMENT.

Therefore, in accordance with the resolution heretofore adopted, the House (at 4 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.) adjourned until Monday, January 20, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon.

SENATE.

MONDAY, *January 20, 1919.*

The Chaplain, the Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we thank Thee that in this great spiritual empire we have learned to think of national values in terms of Thy law, that that which is dear to us is related to Thy kingdom, and that the goal of our national life is the establishment of the kingdom of truth and righteousness among men. As we come again to address ourselves to the tasks of the day we invoke Thy blessing, that the spirit of God may guide us in the discharge of the duties of the day, and that at its close we may have the comfortable satisfaction of having fulfilled God's will in us. We ask now Thy blessing. For Christ's sake. Amen.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of the legislative day of Tuesday, January 14, 1919, when, on request of Mr. SHEPPARD and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

SENATOR FROM COLORADO.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I have received and have been requested to present the credentials of the Senator elect from the State of Colorado.

The credentials were read and ordered to be filed, as follows:

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 5th day of November, 1918, LAWRENCE C. PHIPPS was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Colorado a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 4th of March, 1919.

Witness: His Excellency, our Gov. Gunter, and our seal hereto affixed at Denver, this 31st day of December, in the year of our Lord 1918.

JULIUS C. GUNTER,
Governor.

By the governor:
[SEAL.]

JAMES R. NOLAND,
Secretary of State.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representative, by D. K. Hempstead, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 14078) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also transmitted to the Senate resolutions of the House on the life, character, and public services of Hon.